

REPORT

9380

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1921.

BY

R. B. HYDE,

Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.



CALCUTTA

Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

1922.

9238

REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR
1921.

BY
R. B. HYDE,
Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.



CALCUTTA :
Bengal Secretariat Book Depot
1922.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I

Introductory

PARA		PAGE
1	Inspector General	1

SECTION II

Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), Dacca

2	(a) Strength and distribution	1
	(b) Efficiency, drill, etc	ib
3	Miscellaneous	2

SECTION III

Civil Police

4	(a) Strength and distribution	2
	(b) Town Police	3
5	Civil Police force generally, its drill, discipline etc	ib
6	Special Armed force	ib
7	Ordinary reserve	4
8	Recruitment of officers and men, and the proportion of Hindus and Mahammadans employed	5
9	Casualties, health and mortality	ib
10	Work of circle inspectors and the local knowledge and detective ability of the investigating staff	6
11	Escapes from custody	ib
12	Rewards, punishments and conduct of the police and the charges brought against them	ib
13	Railway police	8
14	River police	9
15	Training, College and Schools	10
16	Administrative changes, including changes in the investigating centres	11
17	Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases	12
18	Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents	13
19	Commendation of officers	14
20	Miscellaneous	15

SECTION IV

Rural Police.

21	Working of the rural police and strength and cost	16
22	Rewards, punishments and the state of the chauthdari reward fund	17

SECTION V

Finance.

23	Cost of the department	18
24	Buildings	ib

SECTION VI.

Cognizable Crime.

Prevention and Detection.

25	Total cognizable crime reported and the number of true cases	19
26.	(a) Investigation of crime by the police of cases instituted by or before a Magistrate	20
	(b) Investigation or abstention from enquiry of cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police with the result of investigation (including bad-livelihood cases)	ib
		1 A

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1921.

SECTION I.

Introduction —On return from leave I resumed charge of the department on the 31st January 1921. In the following paragraphs is given a detailed account of the year's working.

SECTION II.

2 Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), Dacca —There was no change in the strength of the battalion, but the detachment at Chinsura was strengthened by one Indian officer and 56 rifles transferred from the headquarters force. There were only six vacancies in the battalion at the end of the year.

(a) Strength and distribution
Major D. I. Macpherson O.B.E., I.A., the Commandant, was on leave up to the 16th December 1921 and Captain M. H. Ravenhill, (I.A.R.) Assistant Commandant, acted for him up to the 26th April 1921. The latter was relieved by Major E. D. Dallas-Smith, who held command till the 16th December. The services of Major Dallas-Smith were then retained for employment as Assistant Commandant. Two more officers of the Indian Army, viz., Captain B. K. Sheppard and Lieutenant G. H. Gunson, joined the battalion as Assistant Commandants—the former on the 22nd January and the latter on the 12th July 1921, and with their appointments the battalion regained its full complement of officers. Two officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police, viz., Messrs Wood and Davies, who were attached to the battalion as Assistant Commandants, reverted to the Civil Police.

(b) Efficiency, drill, etc
The battalion was as usual maintained in a state of efficiency and good discipline in spite of many demands on its services which interfered with regular training and necessitated the continual deputation of detachments to different parts of the Presidency under exceptional and trying circumstances. The training was carried out on the usual lines but owing to lack of funds it was not possible to hold a camp of exercise. The battalion was reorganized on the platoon system which is working satisfactorily. Lewis gun training was carried out, and some additional men were trained with the 1-90th Punjabis.

Two hundred and eighty-four non-commissioned officers and men in addition to 50 recruits were put through the musketry course, and of the former 78 qualified as marksmen, 118 as first class, 69 as second class and 19 as third class shots. The Martini-Henry rifles, with which the battalion is at present equipped, were condemned by the Civil Chief Master Armourer as

being worn out and of an obsolete pattern. It is unfortunate that funds are not available for their replacement by more modern weapons.

The number of resignations was only 22 against 54 and that of dismissal five against three in the preceding year. There has been an increase in the number of desertions, but this was due to the fact that some men who went home on leave did not return to duty owing to domestic trouble. The daily average number of sick in hospital was 40.94 against 32.19, while the number of deaths was three against ten in the previous year.

Forty-three boys, 14 girls and 93 recruits were on the roll of the battalion school at the close of the year against 38, 15 and 51, respectively in the previous year. The non-commissioned officers and men also attended school.

3 The pay of jamadars, which was slightly increased in 1920, required further revision, and the matter is now under consideration.

Miscellaneous

The battalion again proved its usefulness in the maintenance of peace and order during the labour troubles and other disturbances of the past year and it is very satisfactory to note that all ranks cheerfully undertook many extra duties at short notice and performed them efficiently. His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to express his appreciation of the tact and restraint displayed by officers and men during the strike of the workshop employees of the East Indian Railway at Lillooah.

This is the only mobile force at our command for quelling disturbances of a serious nature and experience has shown that the battalion is not strong enough to meet the heavy demands made on it. The question of strengthening the movable column at Dacca is already under consideration.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Major Macpherson, and in view of the fact that his prospects in the Army have been impaired through his continued retention in civil employ, the Secretary of State has sanctioned his permanent employment as Commandant of the Eastern Frontier Rifles for the remainder of his service. The battalion will thus continue to have an able and experienced officer in charge. By the return of Major Dallas-Smith, the battalion regains an able and experienced second-in-command. He held command for a greater portion of the year and was responsible for the state of efficiency in which the corps has been maintained. The Assistant Commandants under him also did their share of work satisfactorily. Of the Indian officers, Subadar-Major Daga Ram and Subadars Ram Nath Cachari, Mohim Ram and Kamal Ram and Jamadars Dilip Chandra Rava, Falam Ram, Raja Ram and Ash Bahadur Rai have been commended by the Commandant for good work.

SECTION III.

4 **Civil Police.**—There was no change in the superior police cadre during the year except that the appointment of

(a) Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution, and additional police entertained

Assistant Principal for the Police Training College, which was sanctioned in 1920, was actually filled during the year. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate police rose from 23,852 to 24,210. The increase of 358 included one inspector, one sergeant, five sub-inspectors, 42 head constables and 312 constables against a decrease of three assistant sub-inspectors, and was chiefly due to the reorganization of the town police of the Hooghly district and the strengthening of the emergency force at the headquarters of the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district. The total strength of the force temporarily entertained is given in a footnote to statement "D". This mainly consisted of the Central and District Intelligence Branch staff, additional staff for the Criminal Investigation Department, a special staff for the surveillance of registered members of criminal tribes and guards for railways, jute centres and volunteer armouries.

No additional police were appointed under section 15 of Act V of 1861. Special police officers were, however, appointed under section 17 of the Act by the District Magistrate of Chittagong within the jurisdiction of certain police stations during the strike on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The town police of Hooghly district were reorganized during the latter part of the year. As stated in the last report the

(b) Town police reorganization of the town police of the 24-Paiganas district is an urgent necessity. Although the scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, it has not yet been possible to provide funds. The proximity of the district to Calcutta, the existence of a large number of mills and factories, the influx of innumerable foreigners and strangers, of whom many are professional criminals and the number of towns and municipalities constitute special features of the district, and it is desirable that the town police should be strengthened as soon as possible.

The work of this branch of the force can hardly be said to be satisfactory, although several arrests were made of persons caught red-handed. The difficulties which this force have to contend with are very great. Living in towns is more expensive and duties are much more arduous, the men are generally ill-equipped. They lack proper lanterns, waterproofs and great coats and are also poorly housed. Service in the town police is therefore unpopular, and in order to make it attractive I have recommended the grant of a special allowance to the men employed in town areas in the districts of the 24-Paiganas, Howrah and Hooghly. Complaints of bad street lighting have, as usual, been received from most of the districts. This, coupled with the lack of dark lanterns, has handicapped the town police in their night patrol work. The existing lanterns cannot, however, be replaced until funds are available.

The volunteer defence parties in Hooghly assisted the town police on many occasions, and I have quoted instances of good work done by them in paragraph 20.

5 The Civil Police force generally its drill, discipline and shooting —

The training of mobilization contingents was as usual carried out in most of the districts in the course of the year, and all available officers and men of the unarmed branch were put through the musketry and revolver courses. Men at headquarters were regularly drilled, but in outlying stations very little could be done in this direction on account of the heavy miscellaneous work which had to be undertaken.

Discipline was on the whole well maintained. With a few exceptions all ranks behaved with exemplary loyalty under most trying circumstances at a time when adverse economic conditions, industrial unrest and other causes added to the difficulties of police work. The police had also to perform various extra duties on the occasions of the visits of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, and I am glad to be able to mention that Their Royal Highnesses intimated their appreciation of the services rendered by all ranks.

There is still a feeling among the subordinate ranks that their emoluments are low as compared with those of other services of similar status, and proposals in this connection are being carefully considered.

Every attempt was made to grant leave up to the prescribed limit. The increase in the number of applications for leave shows that the force is now owing to various concessions, more comfortably off than it has been in recent years.

6 **Special armed force.**—This force was increased by one inspector, four head constables and 58 constables in order to strengthen the emergency force stationed at Asansol in the Burdwan district, while it was reduced by three constables on the replacement of the treasury guard by a smaller guard for the Jalpaiguri branch of the Imperial Bank. In view of the prevailing unrest detachments had to be employed both in and out of their respective districts for the maintenance of law and order. Considering the difficulties which the men had to face, I am glad to be able to say that they acquitted themselves well and loyally in dealing with the situation. The special armed force of the Rajshahi district had a strenuous time in consequence of the escape of prisoners from the jail. Services of this force were also requisitioned on the occasions of the visits of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales.

In the absence of a reserve for meeting temporary and unforeseen demands, the emergency force had to be employed on miscellaneous work.

on many occasions. Complaints were universal as to the inadequacy of the provision under 'Escorts'. In the 24-Paiganas alone the number of men actually deputed for this duty exceeded the sanctioned strength on 48 occasions, and this means that the extra men had to be found from the emergency force. In Bakaiganj the services of this force had to be utilized in escorting prisoners and treasure on no less than 492 occasions against 414 in 1920. These figures show that the escort staff requires strengthening, but nothing can be done until the financial situation improves. In order to provide sufficient armed protection for the mill area, I have submitted to Government a proposal for strengthening the emergency force of the Howrah district and for posting a detachment to the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district. The matter is still under consideration, and I trust that in view of the urgency of the situation the necessary funds will be made available to give effect to the scheme in the near future.

The discipline of the force, as a whole, was good though in some districts attempts were made to work up an agitation for increase of pay, etc., but these have had no effect on the loyalty of the force. In individual cases suitable action was taken.

Since the issue of instructions in 1914 for the separation of the armed and unarmed branches of the force, it was not found possible to give complete effect to the scheme except in certain districts. This was mainly due to the unpopularity of service in the armed branch and the increasing difficulty in securing recruits of the right stamp. As a remedy it has now been decided, with the approval of Government, that in order to give the men of the special armed force periodical turns of police station duty, the cadres of that force and the district mobilization contingents should be amalgamated except in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling where service in the armed branch is not unpopular. Under this arrangement service in the special armed force and the mobilization contingent will be interchangeable, two years in the former being followed by one year in the latter. This scheme has been introduced as an experimental measure with effect from the 1st January 1922, and it is too early to comment on its working.

In the course of my inspection I found that service in the armed branch in some districts was not unpopular and as a matter of fact men in the unarmed branch often applied for transfer to the other branch.

As usual the force maintained its efficiency in drill, but the constant absence of detachments from headquarters interfered with regular training. Athletic sports were encouraged as far as possible, and the Cumming Inter-district Challenge Shield was won for the first time by the Dacca emergency force, which consists principally of Garhwalis.

7 Ordinary Reserve.—The object of maintaining this reserve in the cadres of sub-inspectors and constables is to fill vacancies caused by the absence of men on leave and under training. A review of the district reports shows that, although the reserve of constables was increased in accordance with the revised scales sanctioned in 1918, the inadequacy of this force is still a matter of universal complaint. There is no doubt that the situation has improved to some extent, but at the same time it should be remembered that the police are often called upon to undertake various duties for which no provision exists in the cadre, with the result that men sanctioned for the leave reserve have frequently to be employed on such duties. On many occasions this reserve practically ceases to exist and Superintendents are obliged to curtail the grant of leave and to withdraw men from police stations. In Mymensingh, for instance, as many as 34 officers and 1,162 men were deputed for miscellaneous duties on different occasions, and the Superintendent of Police reports that leave could not be granted as freely as it should have been. It is thus evident that the absence of a reserve sufficient to provide for unforeseen and temporary duties is a serious defect in the constitution of the force. This matter has been represented to Government from time to time. In the present disturbed state of the country the need for such a reserve is self-evident. The district forces are only sufficient for normal conditions, and if any special police have to be drafted into an affected area, the requisite force cannot be found from the existing strength without dislocating ordinary police work.

In sanctioning the revised scale of the reserve, it was ordered that the increased number of men to be entertained under the scheme should be spread over a period of three years, and that six months before the conclusion of this period the question should be re-examined in the light of the most recent figures, in order that final recommendations as to the percentages to be eventually adopted might be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. Although complete effect was given to the scheme in April 1920, I am not in a position to form a definite opinion as to the adequacy of the scale until normal conditions prevail, and I have accordingly informed Government that the period allotted to the experiment might be extended till June 1923. The increase of pay and other improved conditions of service have had a salutary effect on recruitment, and now resignations and other casualties can reasonably be expected to be fewer than in recent years. From an examination of the figures it, however, appears that in some districts at least, especially in the metropolitan area and some other unhealthy stations, the scale will have to be revised.

Regarding the reserve in the rank of sub-inspector, the cadre was increased by 100 appointments to replace probationers under practical training, and these sub-inspectors have now taken over cadre duties. The system of promoting assistant sub-inspectors to act as sub-inspectors in leave vacancies has, therefore, been discontinued with effect from the 1st January 1922. Experience will show whether the existing scale of the reserve will be sufficient.

8 Recruitment of officers and men and the proportion of Hindus and Muhammadans.—As a large number of supernumeraries were still available to fill vacancies, only 20 probationary sub-inspectors were recruited towards the close of the year. Half of these posts were filled by promotion from the rank of assistant sub-inspector and the other half by direct recruitment. Of the latter five were Hindus and five Muhammadans and five of them were graduates. With a view to encouraging graduates and persons of good social status to join the police as sub-inspectors, it was previously the practice to reserve a number of appointments in the 3rd grade (on Rs 70) equal to five per cent of vacancies in each year for those who secured the best position at the training college final examination and by their character and conduct while under training evinced fitness for special advancement. With the introduction of the time-scale of pay and the raising of the minimum pay from Rs 50 to Rs 80, such special inducement was no longer necessary, and the system was accordingly abolished during the year.

Of the total number of 106 assistant sub-inspectors appointed during the year, 33 were directly recruited. The competition for these appointments was very keen and candidates possessing higher educational qualifications came forward for enlistment.

The number of constables recruited during the year was 1,769 against 3,014 in the previous year and of these 544 or 30·8 per cent were Muhammadans, 1,225 or 69·2 per cent were Hindus and other castes. Local recruits numbered 834 or 47·1 per cent and of these 369 were Muhammadans. There were only 351 vacancies (274 in the permanent and 77 in the temporary force) on the 31st December, 1921. Most of the vacancies were filled towards the close of 1920 when the revised rates of pay were announced and vacancies due to resignation were considerably fewer than in previous years. The new rates of pay have had an excellent effect on recruitment, but for want of married quarters, as stated in my last report, the service is not yet sufficiently attractive to the best type of local men.

Of 2,118 non-gazetted officers employed at the close of the year, 2·4 per cent were Europeans, 31·5 per cent Muhammadans, 63·5 per cent Hindus and the rest belonged to other castes. Out of a total force of 21,606 assistant sub-inspectors, head constables and constables 67·3 per cent were Hindus and 30·3 per cent Muhammadans.

9. The figures under the various heads of casualties fell from 2,872 to 1,943 and the percentage to the total strength from 12·2 to 8·1. A decrease occurred under all heads of casualties, viz. 155 against 236 under retirement, 402 against 472 under resignation, 312 against 450 under discharge, 148 against 233 under death.

440 against 461 under death and 385 against 384 under dismissal. Although the total figures under resignation and desertion have decreased by more than 50 per cent (a very satisfactory feature), there was a noticeable increase under desertion in Hooghly and Burdwan where some of the recruits deserted shortly after enlistment. These two districts are notoriously unhealthy. As anticipated this marked falling-off under casualties is attributable to the introduction of the new rates of pay and the grant of certain other concessions. The number of dismissals increased notably in Nadia, Burdwan, Birbhum, Dacca and the Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Sealdah, while there was a marked decrease in Khulna, Howrah, Midnapore, Faridpur, Chittagong and the River Police. Mortality decreased by 21. The health of the force was, on the whole better, but by no means satisfactory the total admissions into hospital being 12,398 against 12,546 in the previous year. Malaria is still the chief cause of sickness and quinine was regularly administered in all districts as far as funds permitted. The supply of cots and mosquito nets had to be restricted on financial grounds and as pointed out in previous reports, no improvement can be expected in this direction until a liberal grant is made by Government for this purpose as well as for the provision of better house-accommodation for men in mufassil stations.

10 **The work of circle inspectors and the local knowledge and detective ability of the investigating staff.**—A review of the district reports shows that the work of circle inspectors has on the whole, been satisfactory but judging from the remarks made by several officers it seems that a high average standard of efficiency has not yet been achieved. In the course of my tours I made it a point of testing the work of circle inspectors. Though their programmes of work have generally been intelligently drawn up and carried through, they are of a more or less stereotyped nature and there is room for greater detail. Some of the inspectors lack initiative, and their cut-and-dried methods have not met with more success than they deserve. Before a programme of preventive measures can be drawn up, a very close study of prevalent crime is required. There are of course officers who realise their responsibilities and deal intelligently with problems connected with the control and detection of crime. The opinion I have formed of their work during the year is that they do good work if they are strictly supervised, but if the supervision is relaxed at all, their work deteriorates.

As remarked in previous reports, some inspectors' circles ought to be split up to enable officers to exercise closer supervision, but no improvement can be expected in this direction until funds are available.

With regard to the investigating staff generally, no particular instance of detective ability has been brought to notice. Satisfactory reports have been received regarding the work of the officers trained at the Detective Training School, but as remarked in the last report the cadre still contains a large number of probationers who will, as a matter of course, require practical training in all branches of police work before they can be expected to acquire local knowledge and show detective ability.

The detective staffs employed in the 24-Parganas and Howrah districts and in the Howrah Railway Police have continued to give satisfaction.

In view of the satisfactory results that have so far been achieved, it is obvious that in every important district there should be a separate detective staff to take over difficult or important cases, but in view of the present financial stringency it is not possible to submit an elaborate scheme of this nature. In the course of my last inspection of the River Police I found that the detective staff, as at present constituted, was very ineffective owing to want of opportunity and scope for detective work, and I have submitted to Government a proposal for the abolition of this staff and their utilization in the formation of small detective branches in Mymensingh, Dacca and Midnapore.

11 **Escapes from custody.**—Ninety-one persons, of whom 70 were subsequently recaptured, escaped from police custody against 80 in the preceding year. Thirty-four constables and one chankidar, who were found guilty of negligence, were prosecuted with the result that 25 constables were convicted. The remainder were dealt with departmentally.

12 **Sanctions, punishments and treatment of the police and the charges against them.**—The Government have sanctioned the following officers and

men, as against 6,316 in the previous year, received money rewards and 1,315 against 1,962 were rewarded with good-service marks or otherwise. Money rewards were given in 2,078 Excise, Arms and Gambling Act cases and in 4,390 cases on general grounds. The amount expended was Rs 64,188 against Rs 65,659 and of this sum, Rs 9,382 was paid in connection with cases under the Excise and other Acts. The Bakarganj Range is chiefly responsible for the slight decrease of Rs 1,471 which calls for no comment. Rewards in the main were granted for successful investigation of cases, the arrest of absconders and notorious criminals and for measures adopted to cope with the outbreak of dacoities. The number of officers and men judicially punished for all offences including those under the Police Act and other local laws and Acts decreased from 328 to 247. Two head constables and 136 constables were punished for breach of discipline, while six sub-inspectors, one sergeant, seven assistant sub-inspectors or head constables and 96 constables were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code and other local laws and Acts. Judicial punishments, excluding those under the Police Act, decreased from 150 to 109, while departmental punishments increased from 6,898 to 7,615. Major punishments other than dismissal were inflicted on 180 officers and 539 men as against 198 and 545 in the preceding year, while 1,241 officers and 6,439 men were awarded minor punishments. The increase in the total number of departmental punishments was due to enforcement of stricter discipline in the force.

Including cases pending from the previous year, 487 criminal complaints were preferred by private individuals against the police as against 546 in 1920. Of these, 11 were allegations of torture, 97 of extortion and 351 of assault and wrongful confinement, etc., and the officers charged included four inspectors, one sergeant, 92 sub-inspectors, 90 assistant sub-inspectors or head constables and 361 constables. Four hundred and forty-three cases were disposed of during the year and of these 59 ended in conviction, 164 in acquittal or discharge, 211 in dismissal under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the remaining nine cases prosecution was withdrawn by complainants. The decrease in the number of cases instituted is satisfactory, and it is expected that in view of the increase of pay of the subordinate police sanctioned in recent years there will be a gradual improvement in the morale of the force. One assistant sub-inspector and two constables were convicted of torture, five constables of extortion and one sergeant, three sub-inspectors, six assistant sub-inspectors or head constables and 58 constables of other offences including wrongful confinement and assault. The majority of the cases ending in conviction were for petty offences committed by constables and suitable departmental action was taken against the officers and men convicted, as also in such other cases in which though no conviction was obtained there was sufficient indication of the commission of offences implying moral turpitude. In Khulna, an assistant sub-inspector and two constables were charged with having tortured an accused in order to extort a confession in a theft case. The accused made no allegations before the Magistrate, but in jail he showed certain wounds to the jailor and the sub-assistant surgeon which, he said, had been caused by the police. The assistant sub-inspector and the constables were accordingly placed on their trial with the result that, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted them under sections 312 and 348, Indian Penal Code. Two constables of the Dinajpur police were charged with having ravished a woman and were convicted under section 376, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. In Hooghly three constables were charged with having severely beaten an up-country Muhammadan who was arrested on suspicion by two chankidars and eventually handed over to the police. The man succumbed to his injuries and the constables, who were placed on their trial, were convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. A constable of the Jangipur sub-treasury guard in Murshidabad was charged with having shot a head constable dead and, as far as it could be ascertained on enquiry, the motive for the murder was jealousy over the promotion of the deceased, who came from another district and was known to the accused. He was sent up under section 302, Indian Penal

Code, and committed to the sessions where a majority of the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.' Thereupon the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court where the constable was sentenced to transportation for life. A constable of the Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Scaldah, was charged with having struck a coachman on the head with a baton which caused his death. He was sent up under sections 304 and 311 Indian Penal Code and committed to the sessions. The jury, however, returned an unanimous verdict of 'not guilty,' and disagreeing with them the Judge referred the case to the High Court where the constable was convicted under section 25 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the 24-Parganas, two constables joined hands with a formidable gang of up-country criminals of Calcutta and participated in certain dacoity and burglary cases. One of them was sent up on a specific charge of dacoity and the case was *sub-judice* at the close of the year.

Complainants were prosecuted in 21 out of 211 cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, eight of these cases ended in conviction, six in acquittal and seven remained pending at the close of the year. The conviction of only 59 out of 443 cases disposed of during the year is sufficient indication of the reckless manner in which false and frivolous charges were brought against the police, and no material improvement can be expected in this direction until it is recognized that the habit of bringing malicious charges against the police can only be checked by the infliction of exemplary punishments.

As in last year, no unfavourable comments were made on the conduct of the police either by the High Court or by any Court of Sessions during the year.

Including cases pending from 1920, 44 civil suits were instituted against the police as against 19 in the previous year. Twenty-seven of these cases were dismissed, two were decreed and 15 remained pending at the close of the year. Departmental enquiries were held in almost all these cases, and it was ascertained that the suits were, in the majority of instances, brought with the object of harassing the police. In cases in which the conduct of the defendants appeared to be free from blame, their defence was undertaken by Government.

The number of civil suits was greater in Mymensingh and Bogia than elsewhere. The Deputy Inspector-General Dacca Range, reports that at present there has been a decrease in the former district, which is partly due to a new procedure adopted by the Superintendent of Police, who moves the District Magistrate to take cognizance of such cases as may be dealt with criminally. This affords better facilities for the prosecution of complainants (plaintiffs in civil suits) under section 211, Indian Penal Code, in cases in which the charges are false.

13. Railway Police.—The only change in the sanctioned strength was the substitution of six head constables for an equal number of assistant sub-inspectors. The statement below shows the working of the three sections of the railway police in connection with cognizable crime.

RAILWAY	Cases reported		Cases disposed		Cases convicted		Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried		Number of persons tried		Number of persons convicted		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North Bengal	4,005	3,728	882	1,000	761	2,300	60.7	60.6	1,517	1,433	640	1,400	64.5	61.2
North Bengal	1,527	1,704	361	545	405	576	52.0	52.6	720	808	376	596	73.0	61.3
North Bengal	1,300	979	300	300	300	300	75.0	60.7	300	300	300	300	75.0	50.0
Total	6,832	6,411	1,543	1,845	1,466	3,176	59.5	59.7	2,537	2,541	1,316	2,396	63.5	57.5

On the East Indian Railway thefts from running passenger trains increased from 72 to 77 and of 24 persons concerned in 18 cases, 20 were convicted. Proceedings under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 33 to 46 and of 56 persons prosecuted, 37 were convicted. On the Saidpur section of the Eastern Bengal Railway such thefts increased from 34 to 47, but with the adoption of preventive measures this class of crime has almost ceased. In one case property worth over Rs 29,000 belonging to a European gentleman, who was travelling from Calcutta to Darjeeling, was stolen by an old offender and as a result of investigation most of the property was recovered, and the case ended in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Proceedings under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code increased from 12 to 50 and ended in the conviction of 40 persons, and seven cases with seven persons were pending trial at the close of the year. On the Sealdah section there was an increase of seven cases under this head. On the East Indian Railway there were six cases of obstruction against 18 in 1920 and one case with three persons was sent up for trial and ended in conviction. On the Saidpur section 13 such cases were reported against 18 in 1920. On the Sealdah section there were ten such cases against 16 in 1920, of which nine were declared true and one remained pending with the police at the close of the year. These cases were more or less of a petty nature. The total number of accidents reported on the three sections of the railways during the year was 939 against 817 in 1920. Eleven of these cases were due to collisions. Four hundred and forty persons in all were killed and 304 injured, of whom 59 and 114, respectively, were railway employes.

On the East Indian Railway there were 1,850 cases of missing goods against 1,080 in the previous year, 115 of these cases ended in conviction. On the Sealdah and Saidpur sections 281 and 184 cases were reported against 201 and 280, respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of these cases on the Saidpur section is attributed to conviction of railway employes. Three cases of theft of mail bags occurred on the Sealdah section against one in 1920. One case in which two postal peons were concerned was sent up for trial with the result that the accused were discharged for insufficient evidence. On the East Indian Railway 14 cases of stone-throwing were reported against 13 in 1920. There was a decrease under "goods-shed thefts" on this railway, while "running goods train thefts" and "yard thefts" increased considerably. The increase is mainly due to the fact that owing to the strike among railway menials, it was necessary to hold up goods trains for protracted periods in large yards. Preventive measures have, however, been taken to put a stop to this form of crime. As mentioned in the last report, the detection of the Narayanganj ticket re-selling case had the desired effect, and no such cases were reported during the year under review. Two cases of uttering forged currency notes were detected during the year, one on the Serajganj branch line and the other on the Dacca section. Owing to the systematic theft of copper telephone and telegraph wires between Sealdah and Barrackpore, an extra force was deputed from districts to assist the railway police in patrolling the affected areas. These measures proved a success, but no sooner were the patrols withdrawn than fresh cases were reported.

No instances of want of co-operation between the district and railway police have been brought to notice. The report of the committee which was appointed by the Government of India to examine the existing organization and working of the railway police administration in India was received during the year and, after a careful consideration of their recommendations, a report was submitted to Government. The whole matter is still under the consideration of Government, but steps are being taken to give effect to some of the recommendations which do not involve extra expenditure.

14. River Police.—Mr. L. H. Burton continued to hold charge up to the 1st of November when he was succeeded by Mr. C. J. Leonard, the present Superintendent. Engineer Lieutenant-Commander G. L. Annett, R.N., held the post of Marine Engineer throughout the year. The headquarters are still located at Nabiganj (Narayanganj), and the proposal for removal to Barisal

will probably have to be dropped for financial and other reasons. No definite proposals have yet been formulated.

During my inspection of the river police I found that there was practically no serious crime on the rivers in the Ganges and Brahmaputra divisions. As patrolling was difficult there without bigger launches and search lights, and moreover as the grant for coal and stores was insufficient, patrols in these two divisions were suspended towards the latter part of the year, and the force and floating craft thus set free were brought to Narayanganj. It was proposed to utilize the staff for opening a certain number of patrol posts on the rivers in the Khulna district where dacoity was rife, but nothing could be done in this direction during the year under report. Proposals for the redistribution of the jurisdiction of the river police to meet present-day conditions and for the extension of the patrol to the water ways of the Khulna district are still under consideration, and I hope shortly to be able to submit a definite scheme to Government.

The launch and boat establishments remained practically the same as in previous years. Two hired launches were returned to the owners as the cost of their maintenance was heavy. One new launch was under construction during the year. Two thana launches were sunk, one of them has been successfully salvaged while the salvage of the other is in progress.

During the steamer strike in Eastern Bengal river police launches had to be utilized in carrying mails.

Owing to the abolition of the Kidderpore dockyard the river police dockyard undertook the repairs of almost all the police launches in Eastern Bengal, and for this purpose extra machinery had to be purchased.

No instances of want of co-operation between the river and district police have been brought to notice, and the assistance rendered by the former has generally been acknowledged by District Superintendents.

The river police sent up 534 cases under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, while they were instrumental in having 36 members of criminal tribes prosecuted and a large number of them convicted. Officers of the river police succeeded in saving 81 human lives and 32 boats.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that a suggestion was made for the removal of a certain patrol post, but the inhabitants of the locality petitioned the Superintendent asking him not to remove the post as the protection afforded by the patrol in the area in question led to a decrease in crime.

15. Training College and Schools.—The appointment of Assistant

Combined Training College and School, Serdab

Principal, which was sanctioned in 1920, was filled with effect from the 25th February 1921, and the appointment of Deputy Superintendent attached to the college was consequently abolished at the beginning of the year. Mr. J. M. Mackenzie continued as Principal up to the 27th of August, when he proceeded on leave making over charge to Mr. R. W. Bell, the Assistant Principal. Mr. A. D. Gordon assumed charge as Principal on the 26th October. Twenty-two probationary Assistant Superintendents, of whom nine joined in 1920 and 13 between March and December 1921, one probationary Deputy Superintendent and one probationary court inspector were under training in the college. Six of the Assistants left the college in May on the completion of their training. No directly appointed probationary sub-inspectors were under training during the year, but two probationers (promoted from the rank of assistant sub-inspector), one from the Cooch Behar State Police, four from the Chittagong Hill Tracts and one from Sikkim joined the college for training in addition to 35 assistant sub-inspectors recruited direct. Of the assistant sub-inspectors, three resigned and one was sent back to his district on account of illness. Of the remaining 32, who passed out of the college, two were graduates, four intermediate in Arts or Science and 24 Matriculates.

No change in the course of study and method of instruction was introduced during the year. The college could not be given sufficient practical training as the college machinery was out of order. They were

however, taken to the local police station and to Rajshahi occasionally for this purpose

The total number of recruits (constables) trained in the school was 1,888 against 2,117 in the previous year. Of these, 1,229 passed successfully and 454 did not complete their training during the year. Of the remaining 205, 85 deserted, five died, 11 were transferred to the Detective Training School for a special course of training, 38 were dismissed or discharged, 30 resigned and 36 were returned to districts as unfit for training.

The temporary instructional staff attached to the college and school was reduced during the year.

The college was inspected twice by the Range Deputy Inspector-General, and the District Magistrate of Rajshahi also paid frequent visits. I was unable to inspect the college during the year.

The health of the cadets and recruits was on the whole good, and the Principal appreciates the services rendered by Mr. F. G. Huist, Assistant Surgeon, who took special care to improve the sanitary arrangements of the college. His good work has been brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General.

The river erosion threatening the college site is still a matter of anxiety. The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department however, recently, inspected the revetment which was constructed in 1919, and from his report it appears that it is unnecessary to extend the revetment at this stage, and that there is every indication that the main river has for the time being abandoned the left bank at the college.

Mr. J. Harlow continued as Principal of this temporary institution up to the 9th of February, when he retired from service, and was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Ray, Officiating Deputy Superintendent. Five hundred and eleven recruits were under training against 597 in the preceding year, and of these, 327 passed out and 140 were left to complete their training. Of the remaining 44, 19 resigned, one died, 20 were discharged or dismissed and four were transferred to the Detective Training School for a special course of training. This school was abolished after the close of the year.

Mr. E. S. Jones continued as Principal throughout the year. The total number of recruits under training was 617 against 955 in the previous year, and of these, 484 qualified and passed out of the school, 78 were still under training, two died, three were dismissed, 40 discharged, six resigned and four were sent to the Detective Training School for a special course of training. These recruits were all Bengalis, and 18 of them were Matriculates, two read up to the I. A. standard and eight up to the Matriculation course, and most of them were given an advanced course of training.

The temporary instructional staff, which was sanctioned for training extra recruits, was abolished during the year.

16 Administrative changes, including changes in the number of investigating centres.—As remarked in the last report, financial stringency continued to stand in the way of the introduction of several much needed reforms. Certain important schemes were, however, put into effect. The appointment of Assistant Principal for the Police Training College, Sardah, which was sanctioned in 1920, was actually filled in February 1921, and this necessitated a re-distribution of duties between the Principal and his Assistant. A revised time-scale of pay was sanctioned for officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service with a selection grade above that scale. The time-scale of pay, which was sanctioned in 1920 for the Provincial Police Service, was introduced during the year under report, but the question of fixing an initial pay for promoted officers is still under consideration. An incremental scale of Rs. 175—250—300 was also introduced for inspectors in place of the graded system of pay, and the allowance of directly-appointed probationers for training was also revised. Rules were issued regarding the pay of inspectors and sub-inspectors.

In addition to the above, the following reforms were introduced during the year —

- (i) The reorganization of the police force in the towns of Chinsua, Bansberia and Serampore in the district of Hooghly, involving an addition to the strength of that district of a force of one sergeant five sub-inspectors, 30 head constables and 237 constables
- (ii) The entertainment of an additional force of one inspector, four head constables and 58 constables for strengthening the emergency force stationed at Asansol in the district of Burdwan
- (iii) In order to give men of the special armed forces periodical turns of police station duty, rules were issued for the amalgamation, as an experimental measure, of the cadre of these forces and the district mobilization contingents furnished from police stations
- (iv) The enhancement of the power of the Inspector-General and Range Deputy Inspectors-General to sanction expenditure on any departmental work up to a limit of Rs 4,000
- (v) The enhancement of the power of the Inspector-General to accord administrative approval to expenditure on Public Works Department minor works, other than residential projects, up to a limit of Rs 10,000

Two new investigating centres were opened during the year and five temporary beat-houses were made permanent. Two investigating centres were abolished as a result of which their areas were amalgamated with two other centres

17 Touring and inspections and local supervision of cases.—I was on tour for 85 days and inspected the districts of Bakarganj, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Chittagong, Hooghly, Burdwan and the Asansol subdivision and also the Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) at Dacca, the river police at Narayanganj and the Constables' Training School at Dacca. I also visited Khulna, the 24-Parganas and the Detective Training School at Howrah. Mr F L Peters, Deputy Inspector-General, was in charge of the Dacca Range throughout the year except for the period from the 27th September to the 1st November during which he was on leave, and was on tour for 65 days and inspected three district headquarters, four subdivisional headquarters, 11 police stations and the Constables' Training School at Dacca, while Mr. P. S. Quarry, who was in temporary charge of the range during Mr. Peters' absence on leave, was on tour for four days. Mr. E. G. Hart, who was in charge of the Bakarganj Range up to the 24th February, was on tour for 31 days, while Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, who was in charge of the range up to the 17th October, was on tour for 92 days. They inspected five district and four subdivisional headquarters. Mr. E. B. Jones was in temporary charge of the range from the 18th October to the 8th November in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Police, Bakarganj, and did no touring as Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, who was in charge of the Rajshahi Range till the 23rd October, was on tour for 139 days and inspected eight district and five subdivisional headquarters, three police stations, the railway police at Saidpur and the Police Training College at Sardah. Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, who relieved Mr. Hutchinson, was on tour for 42 days and inspected one subdivisional headquarters and three offices at district headquarters. He also examined the emergency forces of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi and Pabna in drill for the Cumming Inter-District Challenge Shield competition. Mr. T. C. Simpson, who held charge of the Burdwan Range throughout the year, was on tour for 118 days and inspected all district headquarters of his range (including the East Indian Railway Police at Howrah) except Midnapore, which he was able only partially to inspect. He also inspected three subdivisional headquarters and nine police stations. His touring and inspections were greatly hampered by the general unrest and outbreaks in industrial areas, which frequently necessitated his presence at headquarters and also, to a certain extent, by his appointment as the Police

Retrenchment Committee. Mr F N Warden who held charge of the Presidency Range till the 5th October was on tour for 108 days and inspected four district and ten subdivisional headquarters, 13 police stations and the Constables' Training School at Berhampur. He also examined the district emergency forces in drill for the Cumming Inter-District Challenge Shield competition. Mr F Roddis who took over charge of the range on the 18th October was out on tour for 19 days and inspected two district and two subdivisional headquarters, two police stations and the Detective Department of the Sealdah Railway Police.

The number of days spent on tour by other gazetted officers shows a decrease, viz 11,406 against 12,602 in the previous year. Among Superintendents and Additional Superintendents, Mr H A S Butt spent 208 days on tour, Maulvi Aziz-ul Haq Chaulhumi 20, Mr J V B R Bromage 201, Babu I K Ghosh Chaudhuri (offg) 196, Mr G L H Stem 163, Mr P T Monckton 158 and Mr S C D Mehta 156 days. Among Deputy Superintendents, Babu Priya Nath De (offg) was on tour for 278 days, Babu Aswini Kumar Banarji (offg) 264, Babu Ratha Govinda Kundu 256, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Khalig 244, Babu Jitendra Nath Ray 240 and Mr W Murray 222 days. In this connection it must be remembered that the general political situation and other causes interfered greatly with touring and officers were obliged to remain at headquarters for prolonged periods. Five police stations in Faridpur, six in Chittagong, seven in Rajshahi, four in Hooghly, six in Howrah, two in the Sealdah section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, three in the river police and three in Khulna were not inspected by Superintendents. The officers concerned have explained why they were unable to complete the inspections of police stations, but the reasons given in the case of the Sealdah Railway Police are not quite satisfactory. Making every allowance for the time the Superintendent had to devote to certain enquiries into the conduct of subordinate officers, he might have done more in this respect.

The number of cases locally supervised and tested by gazetted officers was 2,950 against 2,998 in the previous year.

In this connection it has again been brought to notice that launches are necessary for the Superintendents of Police, Mymensingh and Tippera and it has been suggested that if two launches are not available, one might be shared between the two officers for the time being. This, however, is a question of funds.

18 Training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents—Twenty-two probationary Assistant Superintendents (including two who joined towards the close of the year) and one probationary Deputy Superintendent were under training at the college. Of these, six left the college in May on completion of the course of instruction and were posted to district headquarters for practical training. Several of the remaining probationary Assistant Superintendents, who were deputed to a settlement camp at the end of the year, have since been posted to districts, where they are given facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of all branches of police work. Two of them have since been placed in charge of police work in subdivisions. Of the probationers who were appointed to the police in 1919 and 1920 from among candidates who rendered military service during the war, only two have passed their departmental examinations completely. It was not possible to post any probationer to the Criminal Investigation Department for training.

Gazetted police officers continued to be employed in several important subdivisions. As, however, the cadre contains a very limited number of appointments for subdivisional charges, officers had to be withdrawn from some of the subdivisions after a short time.

Additional Superintendents were employed in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Tippera, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi-Dinajpur and Midnapore and in the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district. Owing to the heavy miscellaneous work in these districts, Superintendents found their assistance invaluable. The system works very successfully. The appointment of a third Additional Superintendent, sanctioned temporarily for the Mymensingh district, was retained throughout the year.

I inspected the district and found that this arrangement is working satisfactorily. I am of opinion that the appointment should eventually be made permanent even though the district partition scheme has been postponed.

19 Commendation of officers—The police had to contend with strikes and unrest throughout the year. The year began with strikes in the Lalooah workshops of the East Indian Railway and the Kanchiapara workshops of the Eastern Bengal Railway. These strikes continued for some months. They were followed by the exodus of coolies from the tea gardens of Assam and the strikes on the Assam-Bengal Railway and on the river steamers of Eastern Bengal. Towards the end of the year there were numerous strikes in the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta and the tea gardens of Darjeeling. Owing also to the spread of the Khilafat and non-co operation movements the police had to work under most trying conditions. I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by all ranks—both gazetted and subordinate officers. I am much indebted to the Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents for their advice and ungrudging assistance. Mr Sneyd Hutchinson Deputy Inspector-General of the Rajshahi Range, proceeded on leave towards the latter part of the year preparatory to retirement after nearly 34 years' service and in him the department has lost the services of an experienced officer.

Of the Deputy Inspectors-General, I would like specially to mention Messrs O'Sullivan, Armstrong and Simpson.

Among Superintendents and Additional Superintendents, the following deserve special commendation—

Messrs Ezzeihel, Cornish, Craig, Buiton, Monckton, Farmer, Shallow, Wright, Clear, Quarry, Jones, Stein, Sen Gupta, Bhola Nath Banarji, Mchta, Stungis, Hardwick, Babu T. K. Ghosh Chaudhuri, Rai Sahib K. M. Das Gupta and Rai Sahib S. C. Kanjilal.

The services of Mr H. C. Hunt were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Secretary to the Railway Police Committee, and the following note was recorded by the committee regarding his work—

'They (the Committee) also desire to place on record their appreciation of the work of the Secretary, Mr H. C. Hunt, Indian Police. The high standard of his work and his devotion to duty have materially lightened their labour.'

Of the headquarters staff, I have great pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Messrs Roddis, Lowman, Coates and Fairweather, who were my Assistants during the year, and Rai Tarak Chandra Datta Bahadur who was the office Registrar throughout the year.

The following Deputy Superintendents (including those who have been acting in temporary vacancies) have been commended by the Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents—

Rai Sahib Purna Chandra Biswas, Mr W. Murray, Sardar Bahadur S. W. Laden La, Babus Karunamay Ray and Narendia Chandra Bhattacharji, Maulvi Ameer Ahmad, Babus Jitendra Nath Ray, Raghobendia Nath Banarji and Bankim Chandra Das Gupta, Maulvis Habibur Rahman and Abdul Rasid Khan and Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Basu, Rai Satish Chandra Mazumdar Bahadur, Babus Radha Govinda Kundu, Nagesh Chandra Mukharji (offg), Nagendra Chandra Basu (offg), Narendia Kumar Mallik (offg), Chandra Kanta De (offg), Chandi Charan Mukharji (offg), Aswin Kumar Guha (offg), Ambica Charan Chakrabatti (offg), Hari Kumar Gupta (offg), Harindia Kishore Ghosh (offg), Nishi Kanta Banarji (offg), Manindra Nath Banarji (offg), Sarat Chandra Ghosh (No II, offg), Khan Sahib Muhammad Yusuf (offg), Babus Priya Nath De (offg), Jnanananda Chakrabatti (offg) and Sarat Chandra Acharji (offg), Rai Sahib Braja Bihari Barman (offg), Babus Manmatha Nath Mukharji (offg), Surendra Nath Banarji (offg), Anath Bandhu Chakrabatti (offg), Rai Sahib Bhupendra Nath Chattarji (offg), Babus Bipin Bihari Mukharji (offg), Ramesh Chandra Guha (offg), Rangin Lal Ghosh (offg), Trailakya Nath Banarji (offg) and Mati Lal Basu (offg).

The good work of the following inspectors has also been brought to notice by Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents.—

Babus Sashadhar Basu and Amrita Lal Singh, Maulvi Kazi Imamuddin, Babus Parash Nath Ray, Anadi Nath Ghosh, Ananta Kumar Chakrabatti,

Suat Chandra Das, Ramani Mohan Ghosal, Kanakhya Kumar Mukharji, Rajani Nath Bhattacharji, Amrita Lal Sen Gupta (No I), Kamala Kumar Chattarji and Amrita Lal Sen Gupta (No II), Khan Sahib Asgar Ali Khan, Babus Chandra Sekhar Ray, Surendra Chandra Bhattacharji and Jadab Chandra Chakrabarti, Mr G Webb, Janardan Pathwar, Ali Mr C Hale, Babus Rabi Mohan Sen, Khirode Prasad Datta, Sashi Bhushan Bakshi, Priya Nath Das and Sankar Singh, Khan Sahib Subadar Wali Muhammad Khan, M I E, Babus Khandia Kumar Basu and Sarat Chandra Chakrabarti, Maulvi Abdus Sobhan, Babus Kali Prasad Khushiram, Hazari Lal Mukharji, Charu Chandra Sarkar, Vakhin Lal Das and Mohan Nath Mukharji, Mr S Stratton, Babus Hanji Dewan Ray, Hanjada Ray, Kamini Kumar Banarji, Rajendra Nath Basu, Radhika Charan Chakrabarti, Guru Prasanna Mitta, Jnanendra Nath Mazumdar, Jogendra Nath Bhattacharji, Suat Chandra Sen, Nibati Chandra Ghosh and Surendra Nath Mitta, Rai Sahib Amrita Lal Bhattacharji, Babus Minmatha Nath Sen (No II), Prabhat Chandra Datta, Satish Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindy Nath Datta, Ajit Mohan Chaudhuri and Surendra Kumar Basu, Mr H Figg, Babus Akshay Kumar Datta, Pisan Gopal Ray, Murari Lal Adhikari, Jnanendra Nath Ghosh, Nishi Kanta Banarji (No II) and Probodh Chandra Mazumdar (No I), Mr P Mills, Babus Indu Bhushan Sen, Dal Bahadur Rai and Itendra Nath Ray, Messrs G Johnson and E C Rush, Babus Jamini Mohan Kar, Sarat Chandra Ghosh (No III), Ban Bihari Banarji, Prauratha Nath Sen Gupta and Sudhin Ranjan Sett, Maulvi Bazlai Rahaman, Babu Keshab Lal Ghosh and Mr W R Y Linford

A large number of officiating inspectors have been commended, but owing to lack of space it is not possible to include their names in this report. Their names will be published in the *Police Gazette* in due course.

Titles and decorations were conferred on the following officers —“Rai Bahadur”—Rai Sahib Tarak Chandra Datta, Registrar, office of the Inspector-General of Police. “Khan Sahib”—Maulvi Asgar Ali Khan, Inspector Special Armed Force. “Rai Sahib”—Babu Bhabesh Charan Das, Officiating Deputy Superintendent. “King’s Police Medals”—Mr J A M J Goldie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, Intelligence Branch, Mr F J Lowman, Superintendent of Police, Babu Umesh Chandra Chanda, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, and Constables Jagadish Dube and Bahram Singh.

20 Miscellaneous—Various co-operation meetings were held during the year to discuss matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime.

As usual, district reports contain satisfactory accounts of the work done by station patrol boats in riverine areas. In several instances criminals were arrested and successfully prosecuted. The Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, again points out that no effective patrolling is possible until the existing boats are replaced by steam launches.

The question of the revision of rates allowed for the hire of boats for investigating and other officers and the number of boats is still under consideration. It has been recognized that the existing rates are no longer adequate in view of the rise in prices and, it is hoped, that funds will shortly be made available for this purpose.

In my last report I stated that the need for motor lorries for rapid transport and for patrolling was badly felt on the occasion of strikes in mill areas and railway workshops in the Howrah and Hooghly districts, and that the question of the provision of such conveyances was under consideration. A motor lorry, which has since been purchased for Howrah, has proved most useful. A second lorry is also necessary, but it cannot be purchased until the financial situation improves.

As remarked in the last report, it is important that the existing telephonic connections should be extended. Several Superintendents have brought to notice the urgent necessity for opening more telegraph offices in the interior of districts. The lack of telegraphic communications hampers police work, but no improvement can be expected in this direction until funds are available.

The arming of a portion of the staff of police stations continued to be of great help as providing security both for the police and the public.

Volunteer defence parties organized in Hooghly and Murshidabad were of great assistance to the police, and the following instances of good work deserve special mention —

- (a) The arrest and successful prosecution of an accused person in two swindling cases in Hooghly
- (b) The arrest of three dacoits in Hooghly. One of these men was armed with a revolver and the others with daggers
- (c) The arrest and successful prosecution of certain gamblers in Hooghly
- (d) The arrest of certain old offenders in Hooghly, who were bound down under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code
- (e) The arrest of a burglar with stolen property leading to the detection of a gang and the conviction of two of its members in Murshidabad
- (f) The arrest of a suspect in a dacoity case and a notorious bad character in the act of committing dacoity in Murshidabad

Volunteer defence parties were organized in other districts, but were not a success owing principally to the apathy of the members. In some instances the parties are reported to have gone over bodily to the non-co-operators.

His Excellency the Governor held the usual parade in Dacca for the purpose of presenting the King's Police Medal to certain police officers and rewards to members of the public and of the police force for meritorious service. A police parade was held in Calcutta on the 30th December 1921 before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was attended by the holders of the King's Police Medals, all officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police in and around Calcutta and representatives from the different branches of the force including a platoon of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and the Special Armed Force. Relatives of the rank and file of the force, who lost their lives in the discharge of their duties were also present.

SECTION IV.

21 Working of the Rural Police.—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars was 84,787 against 85,800 and the cost of their maintenance was Rs 57,06,495 against Rs 56,20,240 in 1920. The decrease in number was chiefly due to the introduction of the union board system and the redistribution of beats, while the increase in cost is attributable to the rise in the pay of chaukidars and dafadars in Mymensingh and Baidwan and also to the increased price of uniform. Varying reports have been received on the work of the rural police and complaints of inadequacy of pay are general. The men are dissatisfied with their present rates of pay and display no anxiety to perform their duties efficiently. One of the chief objects of the non-co-operation movement was to weaken the police by tampering with the rural police, and in some districts determined efforts were made to get them to resign by threats of social boycott and by playing upon their reasonable discontent with the low wage they receive. Even this low wage is not being regularly paid and in certain districts a large number of chaukidars for this reason suspended work. This state of affairs is partly due to non-co-operation propaganda which encouraged villagers to withhold chaukidari taxes as long as possible. The result of this has been that the police did not get the help they should from the rural police, both in obtaining local information and in the reporting of cases. In this connection the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division has made the following remarks:—

"One of the principal difficulties which the police suffered from during the year was the agitation against the village chaukidars, characterised by boycott, intimidation and non-payment of chaukidari tax which was a prominent feature of the non-co-operation movement and affected all districts, but especially Rangpur where for some time chaukidars did not attend the police stations or report cases and there was more or less complete disorganization. The present state of affairs is unsatisfactory. The chaukidars are underpaid and discontented and are unpopular with the villagers who are unwilling to pay them as they are regarded merely as servants of the police."

Government have sanctioned the continuance of the system of employing whole-time dafadars in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district for a further period of one year. The work of this class of dafadars has generally been found satisfactory, and the system has worked successfully in spite of the fact that considerable discontent prevails among the men owing to inadequacy of pay and irregularity in payment.

The maximum limit of salary which was fixed over fifty years ago is inadequate under modern economic conditions and increasing difficulty is being experienced in securing and retaining chaukidars on the salary now admissible. A Bill has accordingly been introduced in the Legislative Council in order to remove the existing legal restriction.

Instances of good work on the part of the rural police have been brought to notice and the following among others deserve special mention.—In Nadia a chaukidar succeeded in securing two dacoits on the spot. In Murshidabad a dafadar gave information about the organization of a gang for committing dacoity which was successfully dispersed and was subsequently brought under surveillance. In Tippera a dafadar and four chaukidars shadowed four accused and arrested them while they were dividing stolen ornaments among themselves and the case ended in conviction. In the same district a dafadar and a chaukidar succeeded in arresting a notorious bad character and an accomplice at the latter part of the night when they were returning home with stolen property. This case also ended in conviction. In Chittagong a chaukidar on finding a man in suspicious circumstances collected some villagers and followed him to a distance of five miles where a gang of notorious burglars consisting of seven members was discovered. He then cleverly effected the arrest of four of them with certain instruments in their possession and brought them to the police station. In Rangpur two chaukidars did specially good work in connection with a dacoity case of Sunderganj, which resulted in the recovery of the stolen property. In Rajshahi one dafadar and two chaukidars succeeded in arresting the leader of a gang of dacoits after weeks of careful watching and waiting, and this led to the successful detection of several cases of dacoity in that district. No instance of any member of the rural police being employed by the regular police on menial duty has been brought to notice. In Howrah complaints were, however, received that dafadars and chaukidars were compelled to do menial work for president panchayats.

22 Rewards, punishments and the state of the chaukidari reward fund—Detailed figures under these heads are given in statement H. The percentage of chaukidars rewarded during the year fell from 19.5 to 17.6. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in Rajshahi (35.4 per cent), Bogra (31 per cent), Midnapore (17.4 per cent) and Bankura (15.1 per cent), while Faridpur shows an increase of 28.1 per cent and Rangpur 12.8 per cent. The reward fund, including the closing balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs 1,87,771-13-5, of which a sum of Rs 93,837-2-11 was expended, leaving a closing balance of Rs 93,934-10-6. The balance continued to be high in Rangpur, Tippera, Jessore, Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Pabna and Hooghly. In Murshidabad rewards could not be paid in many cases for want of funds. In Rangpur heavier fines were imposed on chaukidars as in the previous year, but it is satisfactory that rewards were granted more liberally. In fact this district distributed the highest amount in the province and reduced the balance by over Rs 5,600. In Tippera the balance at the close of the year was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the Superintendent of Police explains that the men were liberally rewarded in every case of good work. The balance in Jessore, though still high, was reduced by over Rs 2,700. In Bakarganj though a large amount, viz., Rs 9,226 against Rs 5,350 was expended in rewards, the balance still stood high and this is apparently due to the realization of a large amount on account of fines. In Pabna the balance was reduced by over Rs 6,300, and this was mainly due to the liberal grant of rewards to men employed on special patrols. In Hooghly the amount distributed as rewards was less than the previous year, and this accounts for the large closing balance. As in the previous year, Mymensingh heads the list in the amount of fines realized, and other receipts credited to the reward fund, and this accounts for

the increase in the closing balance. In this connection I would again invite attention to the remarks in paragraph 22 of my last report. It is desirable that rewards should be granted more liberally and, in cases of good work, on the decrease the scale of rewards might be increased proportionately. The Superintendent of Police, Tippera, has brought to notice that under the existing arrangement rewards are paid by Union Boards quarterly at the time of pay parade after a long delay. It is desirable that such delay should be avoided and that rewards should be distributed as promptly as possible. The number of subdivisions in which the percentage of chaurkidas rewarded fell below five per cent was 11, the same as in the previous year.

In all 45.293 or 53.4 per cent of chaurkidas were punished, as compared with 48,437 or 56.4 per cent in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-eight judicial punishments were inflicted including 45 for substantive offences, while 1,142 were dismissed and 13,913 fined. In Barisal punishments increased by 21.4, Khulna 18.2, Tippera 17.9 and Noakhali 15.5. Nadia shows a decrease of 26.6 per cent, Midnapore 26.2 per cent, Faridpur 20.3 per cent and Darjeeling 15.7 per cent.

SECTION V.

23 Cost of the Department.—During 1921-22 the actual grant amounted to Rs. 1,50,89,000 including a sum of Rs. 4,39,000 on account of police reforms against Rs. 1,18,92,000 for the year 1920-21. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,47,10,639 as compared with Rs. 1,31,60,980 in the previous year. These figures are subject to modification as the books of the Accountant-General have not yet been finally closed. There was an increased expenditure of Rs. 86,234 under "Superintendence," Rs. 13,88,506 under "District Executive Force," Rs. 52,168 under "Railway Police" and Rs. 55,885 under "Military Police" against a decrease of Rs. 33,134 under "Criminal Investigation Department." The net increase was, therefore, Rs. 15,49,654. The increase under "Superintendence" is chiefly due to the payment at the headquarters office of certain bills for the price of *dhotis* supplied to constables in districts. The increase under "District Police" consists mainly of (1) an increase of Rs. 5,377 under "Salaries" due to the further improvement of pay of superior police officers, (2) an increase of Rs. 15,21,486 under "Police Force" due to the revision of pay of inspectors, the reorganization of the Hooghly town police and the strengthening of the emergency force at Asansol, (3) an increase of Rs. 22,820 under "Establishment" due to the raising of the pay of the dastries and the entertainment of additional clerks for the river police workshop, (4) an increase of Rs. 1,39,054 under "Contingencies" due to the revision of the scale of pay of menials and to the purchase of certain machinery for the river police and the replacement of the steam launch *Juliet* by a new launch, (5) an increase of Rs. 20,424 under "Police Training College and Schools" due to the expenditure of the Detective Training School, Howrah, being transferred to this head from the head "Criminal Investigation Department." There has been a decrease of Rs. 3,22,136 under "Allowances" due partly to the abolition of certain allowances drawn by the menial staff whose pay has been revised and partly to the reduction of the staff and allowances of the District Intelligence Branch. The increase under "Railway Police" is due to the posting of higher grade officers and to the revision of the pay of inspectors. The decrease under "Criminal Investigation Department" is mainly due to the reduction of the temporary staff in the Intelligence Branch and to the transfer from this head to the head "Police Training College" of the charges of the Detective Training School, Howrah. The expenditure on account of Military Police (Eastern Frontier Rifles) amounted to Rs. 4,34,207 against Rs. 3,78,322. The increase is chiefly attributable to the increase of pay of the non-commissioned officers and men, the deputation of army officers to fill the posts of Assistant Commandants and more frequent deputation of men to quell disturbances in different parts of the province.

24. Buildings.—The total expenditure on police buildings during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 17,25,711 against Rs. 17,11,462 in the previous year.

of which Rs 251,604 was expended by the police and Rs 14,74,110 by the Public Works Department. Of the amount expended by the latter department, Rs 11,88,738 represents the cost of construction of new buildings and Rs 2,85,432 of repairs, of the amount expended departmentally, Rs 67,212 was utilized for repairs and Rs 1,84,392 for new construction.

The projects which have already been administratively approved total about Rs 84 lakhs and as many of these estimates were prepared some years ago, the total of the revised projects is expected to exceed a crore of rupees. Besides these there is a large number of projects which have not yet been submitted to Government as there is no prospect of their being financed in the near future. Practically no new work was taken up as it was decided by Government that works in progress should be completed before any new project was taken in hand. The rate of progress is very slow, and I have submitted a proposal to Government for raising a loan to finance some of the most urgent projects which can no longer be deferred. If this proposal is accepted, the bulk of pending construction could be completed and this would result in considerable savings in recurring charges for house rent. The minor works grant of Rs 60,000 fell far short of our requirements. My power of sanction under this head has been raised from Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000. This has swelled the list of projects pending for want of funds and a larger grant is required. I have repeatedly brought to the notice of Government the dilapidated and insanitary condition of the majority of police buildings, and no improvement can be expected unless sufficient funds are allotted.

The grant for house rents is inadequate. Rents have increased everywhere, and I have been constantly receiving applications from local officers for increasing sanctioned rates. Until, therefore, quarters can be provided by Government it will be necessary to increase the grant for house rents to meet existing requirements.

Another point which I should like to mention is the inadequacy of the grant for repairs. The existing departmental police buildings require constant repairs but the grant which I am now able to spare for this purpose out of the lump contract grant of the department is insufficient to meet requirements. A larger amount has of course been provided in the current year's budget, but as the estimate is based on actuals the position remains unchanged. I would point out that the curtailment of expenditure on necessary repairs is false economy, and will most certainly prove very expensive in the near future.

SECTION VI

25 Total cognizable crime reported and total number of true cases.—The number of cognizable cases reported under classes I to V, including 9,625 cases pending at the close of the previous year, was 113,521 against 123,886 or a decrease of 10,365 cases. Of this number, 82,708 (including 4,323 pending cases) were reported to the police a decrease of 7,299 cases against 3,397 and 29,122 (including 3,602 pending cases) were reported to Magistrates, a decrease of 4,757 cases as compared with the previous year. In class VI the total number reported was 23,560 (including 1,014 pending cases) against 24,442 or a decrease of 882 cases, as compared with 1920. True cases under classes I to V decreased from 90,788 to 84,087 and under class VI from 21,525 to 20,513. Excluding cases pending from the previous year, the total volume of cognizable crime reported under classes I to V was 103,896 against 114,701 and under class VI 22,546 against 23,307 or a decrease of 10,805 and 761 cases, respectively, as compared with 1920. Direct complaints to Magistrates showed a general tendency to increase in all the ranges the most noticeable being the Presidency and Burdwan Ranges, with 1,659 against 1,329 and 3,156 against 2,859, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the large number of cases instituted under the special and local laws, including those under the Criminal Tribes Act. Crime under classes I to V generally decreased, in all the ranges of the Presidency, the districts most affected being Dacca with 4,676 against 6,189, followed by Mymensingh with 3,803 against 5,151.

Bakarganj with 3,263 against 6,261, Dinypur with 3,232 against 3,583, Tippera with 3,033 against 3,572, Khulna with 2,922 against 3,671, Faridpur with 2,398 against 2,600, Palna with 2,861 against 3,018, Hooghly with 2,186 against 2,577 and Burdwan with 796 against 982. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Burdwan, Dacca and Bakarganj Ranges attribute this decrease partly to the non-co-operation movement, which interfered with the proper reporting of crime and partly to more favourable economic conditions. The Deputy Inspector-General, Rajshahi Range, however, reports that the decrease in general was due to the application of the preventive sections and energetic patrols by the regular and the rural police. The District Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr J C French in congratulating the Superintendent of Police attributed the decrease to the successful use of the preventive sections of the law. The increase under these classes was most marked in Burdwan with 5,632 against 5,028, followed by Rangpur with 4,548 against 4,265, Midnapore with 4,625 against 4,419 and Nadia with 2,493 against 2,403. The Superintendent of Police, Rangpur reported that in the early part of the year the police were occupied with census operations and in the latter part an extraordinary development of the non-co-operation movement kept the police busy and hindered general preventive action. The District Magistrate, Burdwan remarked "preventive measures taken were evidently inadequate." The Superintendents of Police, Midnapore and Nadia, attributed the increase mainly to economic causes. That the non-co-operation movement has been an obstacle to the police in combating crime and criminals is an undisputed fact, and, in support of this, the following observations by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division may here be quoted—'The unrest produced by the non-co-operation movement and the consequent feeling among the poorer ignorant classes that the authority of Government was on the wane encouraged the criminal classes and the number of dacoities increased in all districts. In Rajshahi district, four prisoners, who escaped from Rajshahi Jail in March last, spread the rumour that the British Government had ceased to exist and a Gandhi Raj had come into power."

26 Investigation of Crime by the Police.—The number of cognizable cases reported direct to Magistrates, including (a) Of cases instituted by or before a magistrate 3,889 cases pending at the close of 1920, was 36,706 against 40,330, and the number referred to the police for investigation was 912 against 1,148. Of the number referred to the police for investigation, 245 cases or 26·8 per cent were sent up for trial against 322 or 28·0 per cent in 1920. In 233 cases against 252 of the previous year the police were directed to enquire into specific points under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

Taking all classes of cases into account, the percentage of cases refused investigation to cases reported (including pending cases of the previous year) fell from 26·9 to 20·8. The percentage of refusals of cases of house-breaking, etc (serial 29), also fell from 35·3 to 32·7 and of thefts (serial 34, ordinary) from 30·2 to 29·1. The number of pure burglaries amounted to 36,610 against 39,491 in 1920 and investigation was refused in 9,661 cases attended with theft and in 2,931 cases of attempts or in which no property was stolen, showing in all a percentage of 34·3 cases against 30·3 in 1920. The figures for refusal of cases of burglary would indicate that on the whole good use has been made of the discretionary powers under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. It is disappointing, however, to find that certain districts—notably Jessore, which reports a refusal of but three cases out of 1,324, or only 2 per cent—have failed to act up to the instructions issued on this subject from time to time and so repeatedly emphasised in various annual reports. It apparently has still to be realized by many officers that by economizing the investigating officer's time and, thus enabling him to concentrate his energies on particular cases and preventive measures, a free use of the powers under section 157 (b) makes for greater efficiency and better results. The number of cases investigated under orders of Magistrates after enquiry had been refused by the police fell from 390 to 289, Mymensingh again showing a further improvement by a drop from 72 to

63 Throughout the province only six such cases were sent up, three ending in conviction. This is a satisfactory feature of the year's work. The percentage of cases sent up to the total number of cases investigated rose from 36.6 in 1920 to 46.2 in the year under report.

Statement K shows the number of proceedings instituted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and the number of persons ordered to furnish security. The number of proceedings instituted fell from 1,251 in 1920 to 1,147 in the year under review and 83.2 against 85.9 per cent in 1920 were tried locally. The most marked falling off in the number of proceedings instituted occurred in Burdwan, the figures being 43 in 1920 against 23 in the year under report. The Superintendent of Police explains that this decrease is not due to any apathy on the part of the administration but owing to a considerable decrease in crime under classes III and V which did not necessitate the same application of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as in the previous year. The District Magistrate, Burdwan, however, remarks that action under the preventive sections was inadequate. As in the previous year, the trial of bad-livelihood cases presented great difficulties in some districts partly due to the paucity of Magistrates empowered to try such cases and partly to the increasing unwillingness on the part of the people to co-operate with the police, which is the direct result of the non-co-operation movement. Again, owing to pressure of other work, proceedings had in many cases to be kept in abeyance for long periods. The Superintendents of Police, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Pabna and Bakarganj, complain that the delay was prejudicial to the results and the Deputy Inspector-General, Rajshahi Range, remarks — "In some of these cases the trial was unduly prolonged and this led in some instances to the commission of crime by the men under trial and on bail. In Rajshahi, two instances came to light in which gangs while under trial under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, committed dacoity." The Superintendents of Police, Faridpur, Pabna and Rangpur, report that proceedings had to be withdrawn as the witnesses had been gained over by non-co-operators, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Bakarganj Range, remarks — "Results of prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, show a falling-off in 1921 and this is, I consider, due largely to the non-co-operation movement, which has made the getting of evidence a more difficult matter." The Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, remarks — "It is not too much to say that a successful bad-livelihood case in the Madanpur subdivision is practically impossible at the moment" while the Superintendent of Police, Pabna, states, "with the advent of the non-co-operation movement, it has become an impossibility to proceed with these cases now and I have been obliged to issue instructions to inspectors to wait till this new wave subsides, for, it is no use sending up accused and thus courting acquittals." The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in commenting upon the decrease of these cases, observed, "the police were hampered by strikes and political propaganda, which took up most of their time." The number of persons proceeded against fell from 4,308 to 3,529 and 72.03 per cent against 73.3 in the previous year were required to furnish security.

The number of proceedings under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 925 to 775 in 1921, and the number of persons bound down from 722 to 688 in the year under report. The Superintendents of Police, Bakarganj, Dacca and Howrah complain that the High Court Ruling in the case *Emperor versus Rashu Kaviraj* has prejudicially operated against the attainment of successful results in such cases, and the Deputy Inspectors-General, Dacca and Burdwan Ranges, and the District Magistrate, Bakarganj, support the views of the Superintendents. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in commenting on the result obtained in cases under this section, remarked — "The High Court Ruling in the case *Rashu Kaviraj versus King-Emperor* reported in *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, Volume XXII, page 163, lays down that clause (a) of section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, refers to a continuous act and does not, therefore, apply to a case where there is a momentary effort of concealment to avoid detection or arrest nor can it apply to the case of a person brought under arrest, for, it cannot be said of such a person that he is taking precaution to conceal his arrest."

In 1919 instances of acquittals on the authority of this ruling were brought to my notice by the Superintendents of Police of Jessore and Norkhali and I consulted the Legal Remembrancer in the matter pointing out that from the High Court Ruling it seemed that if a person were caught with house-breaking implements at night in a street of the town or village in which he resided, he could not be prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and yet under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code, any police officer is empowered to arrest such a person. Ordinarily, a person who is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, is arrested under section 109 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, but the High Court Ruling seems to be against this interpretation, the argument being that it is "himself" and not "his action" that the accused has satisfactorily to account for. The point on which the Legal Remembrancer's opinion was solicited was under what section a person arrested under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code, for being in possession of implements of house-breaking is to be prosecuted, if he is a resident of the locality and can prove he has ostensible means of subsistence. The Legal Remembrancer was of opinion that when a person is caught at dead of night with implements of burglary, far away from his home, and when he cannot give a satisfactory account of himself and of his doings, a reasonable inference may be drawn and the Magistrate would be justified in taking action under section 109 (a), Criminal Procedure Code. In view, however, of the observations made in the judgment he thought it would be safer to prosecute the man under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, if he belonged to the district and had a home and an occupation. If the man belonged to a different district section 109 (b) would be applicable, and the fact that he was found under suspicious circumstances would also be of importance. From the police point of view the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer was not altogether satisfactory but the matter was allowed to rest for the time being. As, however, the ruling continues adversely to affect a most important preventive measure in criminal administration, it appears necessary for me to consult the Legal Remembrancer again on the subject.

27 Results of investigation and trial in other provinces—The table below shows the comparative results of investigation and trial in other provinces in 1920 and in Bengal in 1920-21 —

	Percentage of cases investigated (column 7 minus column 10 of A 1) by police to cases reported (columns 4 and 5 of A1)	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (columns 11 and 12 of A1)	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (columns 9 and 10 of A11)
Central Provinces	56.09	76.1	68.6
United Provinces	77.1	91.4	83.7
The Punjab	76.2	78.09	63.6
Bombay	80.5	85.9	60.2
Madras	87.3	92.3	84.6
Bihar and Orissa	90.2	86.4	72.8
Bengal { 1920	73.2	89.9	77.2
{ 1921	73.8	89.4	75.4

Both in respect of cases and persons convicted the Bengal figures compare favourably with those of other provinces.

28 Conviction in cognizable cases and number of persons convicted.—Including the cases pending from 1920,

(a) In all cases decided the total number of cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates and the police under classes I to V was 111,665 against 123,885 or a decrease of 12,220 cases as compared with the previous year. The decrease is shared by all the ranges, the most noticeable being the Dacca and Hakarganj Ranges with a decrease of 4,698 and 3,118 cases, respectively, and has been explained in paragraph 25 as due to the non-reporting of petty offences owing to the non-co-operation movement. Of this number, 23,252 or 20.5 per cent were decided against 26,958 or 21.7 per cent in the preceding year. The Superintendent of Police, Dacca, reports—"The fall in the number of cases decided was due to a considerable number of cases having been

settled out of court through the influence of the non-co-operation movement " The Superintendent of Police Noakhali, observes — ' The presumption is that the results (decrease of decided cases) were due to the non-co-operation movement " The Superintendent of Police, Pabna, is of opinion that " the decrease is due to the spirit of non-co operation which came into existence among the people of this district ' Under class VI the total number of cases fell from 24,442 to 23,551, and 86·2 against 87·2 in 1920 were decided and 92·3 per cent ended in conviction against 93·6 in the preceding year The number of persons tried was 23,609 against 26,951 and 90·1 were convicted against 91·7 in 1920

The number of cases instituted before Magistrates under classes I to V fell from 33,878 to 29,056 of which 11,547 were decided and 2,262 or 18·6 ended in conviction against the same in 1920 The number of persons tried was 19,922 against 18,994 and 18·6 per cent were convicted against 20·6 in the preceding year Under class VI the percentage of convictions of cases and persons was 87·1 and 86·7 against 89·6 and 88·7, respectively, in 1920

In police cases the total number of cases under classes I to V decreased from 90,007 to 82,709 and 14·3 per cent were decided against 15·1 in 1920 The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 79·3 against 80·5 in the preceding year The highest percentage was recorded by Darjeeling with 90·2, followed by Birbhum with 89·9, Jalpaiguri with 87·5 Howrah with 86·3, Hooghly with 86·7, Khulna with 85·03 and Bakarganj with 85·1 while 24-Parganas, Jessore, Bankura, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Malda Faridpur and Chittagong recorded a percentage of 80 and a little above The number of persons tried was 23,335 against 24,967 and 63·2 per cent were convicted against 64·5 in 1920 Under class VI the provincial percentage of convictions of cases and persons was 94·5 and 91·5 against 94·9 and 92·5, respectively, in the preceding year The decrease in the percentage of convictions was slight and the police are to be congratulated that it was not lower On this point the District Magistrate, Mymensingh, writes — ' The normal difficulties of police administration in this enormous district have been vastly increased by the violent political agitation during the year under report, and I must bring to your notice the admirable loyalty and discipline of the police force "

Including the cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases before sessions was 1,404 against 1,312 in 1920 Of this number, 1,197 were actually brought to trial, 20 cases were withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and 187 remained pending trial at the close of the year Of the 1,197 cases tried, 782 cases or 65·3 per cent ended in conviction against 68·5 in 1920 The highest percentage of convictions was recorded by Malda with 81·8, followed by Jalpaiguri with 80·6, Jessore with 80·5, Howrah with 78·5, Bakarganj with 77·5 and Darjeeling with 75, while Khulna, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh and Noakhali recorded a percentage of 60 Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Bogra, Noakhali, Dacca, Rangpur and 24-Parganas reported percentages of 43·3, 50, 52·6, 53·5, 66·7, 66·01, 62·2 and 54·05 against 60, 55·7, 57·1, 72, 78·9, 71·6, 75 and 75·4, respectively, in the preceding year The Superintendents of Police, Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura and Bogra, have not explained the reason for this increasing deterioration in the conviction of sessions cases The Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, however, reports — ' The unsatisfactory percentage in the number of cases and persons convicted at the sessions trial may be attributed to the great delay that occurs between the date of occurrence and the date the case comes on for trial In many important cases the time that elapsed was from nine months to a year. Witnesses consequently become hesitating in their evidence and jurors are not convinced and give the accused the benefit of doubt " The Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Range, remarks — " There was a number of sessions cases pending at the close of the year for many of which no dates had been fixed. The delay in sessions trials, this year, has had most unfortunate results " The Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, reports — " The police were not responsible for this comparatively unsatisfactory result. All the cases were tried with

the aid of jurors and the great reluctance of the jurors to bring in a verdict of guilty, at least in murder cases, is too well-known.' The Superintendent of Police, Dacca, remarks — 'There was a slight fall in the number of cases and persons convicted. This was probably due to repeated adjournments of cases before the Court of Sessions for want of an adequate number of Judges to try them and consequent long delays in disposing of them leading to forgetfulness of facts on the part of the witnesses and also allowing the accused or their partisans opportunity to tamper with the evidence.' The Superintendent of Police, Rangpur reports that the decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained was "due to the unwillingness of witnesses to depose in cases owing to their non-co operation tendency and partly to trying Magistrates committing cases somewhat indiscriminately." In fact, the deterioration noticeable in some districts may be attributed to two causes, viz, delays in trials and the selection of jurors from among a class of people not wholly competent to undertake such a duty. The Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, reports — "The unreliability of jurors to do their duty, especially in murder cases, has been particularly noticeable this year. The fact that all four cases referred by Sessions Judges to the High Court have ended in conviction emphasises this point." The Superintendent of Police, Khulna, reports — 'Results are largely governed by the conduct of the jury, which, I regret to state, is not above suspicion, and a specific instance was brought to the notice of the Sessions Judge, in which the jury had been gained over. This fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate by the Sessions Judge, and action is now being taken against the offending jurymen.' The Superintendent of Police adds further — "A very large percentage of acquittals occurred in murder cases in which jurors almost invariably appear reluctant to convict." A case occurred in Hooghly illustrating this reluctance on the part of jurors to bring in a verdict of guilty in murder cases. In this case the jury in 1920 brought in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. In 1921 an appeal was made to the High Court against the acquittal. The appeal was admitted and the High Court directed the case to be retried by the Sessions Judge of Howrah. The accused was accordingly retried at Howrah during the year and the jury again brought in a verdict, of 'not guilty'. The Sessions Judge, however, disagreeing with the verdict referred the case to the High Court who convicted the accused under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The District Magistrate, Rangpur, remarks — "My own opinion of jury trial is that jurors start with a strong sympathy for the accused and lack the sense of citizenship which impels the belief that a crime against one person is a crime against the community at large." In Bakarganj, where the jury system was introduced in 1919, four of the jurors chosen on one occasion were found to be notorious criminals being actually members of a gang brought under the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act. This was brought to the notice of Government in the report for 1919. Chittagong, which recorded the lowest percentage last year, shows an improvement this year, the figures being 59·09 against 33·3 in 1920. The Superintendent of Police reports that there is still room for further improvement, but owing to the incapacity of the jurors in some cases and the witnesses being gained over and bad committals in others, more satisfactory results could not be obtained. The total number of persons tried was 2,920 against 2,548 and 53·1 per cent against 55·7 were convicted. In 58 cases the Judges disagreed with the verdict of the jury and referred them to the High Court for decision, 37 of these cases ended in conviction 12 remained pending at the close of the year and nine were acquitted.

29. Remands.—The percentage of cases disposed of at the first two hearings showed a further decline during the year under review, the figure falling from 42·4 in 1919 and 41·06 in 1920 to 39·5. Darjeeling again heads the list, showing a percentage of 68·9, followed by Howrah with 56·5; Jessore with 52·5, Malda with 49·4, the 24-Parganas with 46·2 and Tippera with 45·09. Jessore, Khulna, Hooghly, Rangpur and Tippera have shown better results with a percentage of 52·5, 44·7, 42, 39·2 and 45·09 against 46·03, 42·7, 35·5, 37·2 and 37·9, respectively, in the preceding year. Bakarganj, which returned a poor percentage last year, showed a slight improvement.

from 23.01 to 25.04 Mr Waddell the District Magistrate, remarking "the question of excessive reminds has been impressed on the attention of subdivisional officers." The most marked fall was noticeable in Binkura with 41.3 against 56.9, Noakhali with 26.1 against 38, Chittagong with 29.1 against 38.3 and in Pabna the percentage showed a further decline from 44.5 in 1919 to 20.9 in 1920 and 15.8 in the year under report. It is said that the decrease was due to frequent changes of Magistrates trying police cases and the consequent *de novo* trials. The number of cases remanded more than six times was 1120 against 1190 or 7.04 against 6.5 in the preceding year.

30 Prosecution for institution of false cases—The statement below shows the number of cases declared by Magistrates to be maliciously false and of those in which prosecutions were undertaken and convictions obtained against persons bringing false cases—

DISTRICTS	Number of cases declared by Magistrates to be maliciously false		Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken		Number of false cases in which convictions were obtained		District	Number of cases declared maliciously false		Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken		Number of false cases in which convictions were obtained	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920		1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Barisal	79	67	14	6	6	1	Rajshahi	37	20	6	7	4	4
Nadia	39	27	9	10	1	4	Dinajpur	40	37	1	11	6	4
Murshidabad	28	13	5	4	1	1	Jalpaiguri	21	27	15	10	4	4
Jessore	2	34	24	19	1	13	Bankura	22	46	10	14	4	4
Khulna	60	0	24	14	7	7	Bogra	40	33	7	3	3	3
Total	259	181	9	73	28	26	Pabna	19	42	15	14	4	2
Durwan	63	2	20	7	2	2	Mulana	1	16	1	1	1	1
Birbhum	35	42	13	18	10	14	Darjeeling	0	1	6	4	1	1
Bankura	2	0	10	10	6	4	Total	83	23	81	81	8	23
Midnapore	14	13	32	14	9	6	Dacca	92	74	37	20	12	11
Hooghly	24	54	17	19	7	8	Mymensingh	143	6	43	24	14	11
Howrah	51	48	1	9	4	3	Tippura	4	41	13	13	9	6
Total	384	38	97	81	28	37	Total	87	177	93	66	30	8
							Bakerganj	11	147	5	60	28	30
							Faridpur	51	35	16	14	3	6
							Noakhali	13	20	10	3	5	5
							Chittagong	18	20	9	9	4	1
							Total	27	224	91	92	38	44
							GRAND TOTAL	1487	1172	447	393	160	108

The number of cases declared maliciously false showed a steady decline, the figures being 1,752 in 1917, 1,570 in 1918, 1,504 in 1919, 1,487 in 1920, and 1,219 in the year under review, while the percentage of convictions increased from 17.7 in 1918 to 28.5 in 1919 and 36.9 in 1920 to 40.2. The better result is probably due to the large number of prosecutions undertaken in false cases in the past three years, the figures being 448 in 1918, 417 in 1919 and 447 in 1920. The highest percentage of prosecutions was shown by Malda with 75 per cent against 42.8, Jessore with 55.8 against 46.1, Khulna with 46.6 against 40 and Birbhum with 42.8 against 22.8 in the preceding year. The highest percentage of convictions was reported by Birbhum with 77.7 against 76.9, followed by Jessore with 68.4 against 37.5, Rajshahi with 57.1 against 33.3, Faridpur with 57.1 against 18.7, Noakhali with 55.5 against 50. Bogra with 55.5 against 42.8, Khulna with 50 against 29.1, Nadia with 40 against 11.1 and Rangpur with 28.8 against 8.3. On the other hand, the percentage fell from 42.8 to 3.8 in the 24-Paiganas, from 44.4 to 11.1 in Chittagong, from 60 to 40 in Bankura from 80 to 33.3 in Howrah, while in Jalpaiguri the percentage was nil against 50 in last year. It is necessarily difficult to ascribe definite reasons for the varying success obtained in different districts, there are instances, however, which would seem to point to inattention and apathy on the part of the magistracy and police as being possible factors in the comparatively poor results reported from certain districts. In Murshidabad, where the percentage of convictions fell from 44.4 to 11.1, there was an apparent failure of justice in dealing with a case of this class in which the complainant, who indulged in the institution of so serious a false charge as dacoity, was convicted and sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment only. The Superintendent of Police brought this unequal retribution to the notice

tendency to decrease in all the ranges of the Province, the most noticeable being the Dacca Presidency and Bakarganj Ranges, each showing a decrease of 3 104 1 280 and 1 220 cases, respectively. The reasons for the increase or decrease are dealt with under each head.

The provincial total of rioting cases was 613 against 504 or an increase of 109 cases as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by all the ranges. The Presidency Range recorded an increase of 21 cases and 17 out of a total of 45 cases connected with land disputes ended in loss of life. Khulna which last year showed a satisfactory decrease of 11 cases, recorded this year an increase of 13 cases and mainly contributed to the increase in the range total. The Superintendent of Police reports that, notwithstanding the issue of a large number of warning notices which secured satisfactory results last year, the increase was entirely connected with land disputes and was due partly to the effect of bumper crops following a season of scarcity, and partly to parties endeavouring to establish right to their lands in anticipation of the coming settlement operations. In the 24-Parganas 12 riots occurred as a result of land disputes and seven ended in loss of life. In Jessore where the number of riots rose from 10 to 14, eight were connected with land disputes and four cases ended in loss of life. Another case resulted in grievous hurt to an assistant sub-inspector who was hacked with a date-cutting *dao* while he was keeping the peace over the land in dispute and one of his arms had to be amputated. The Burdwan Range recorded the largest increase in the Province—a rise of 52 cases over the figures of last year being reported. All the districts shared in the increase, the most prominent being Howrah, Burdwan and Midnapore, each contributing 17 14 and 10 cases, respectively, to the range total. The Superintendents of Police, Burdwan and Midnapore, report that most of the cases were connected with land disputes, and as the occurrences were mostly unpremeditated no action on the part of the police was possible. The Superintendent of Police, Howrah, however, reports that the increase in his district was mainly due to the non-co-operation and Khilafat movement and to industrial strikes. Out of a total of 38 cases reported from this district as many as 17 occurred within the municipal limits of Howrah, seven being committed by Khilafat volunteers and six by strikers. Altogether 19 cases in this range were connected with land disputes, seven ending in loss of life. It appears that sufficient advantage was not taken of the issue of warning notices in this range. In the Rajshahi Range the number of riots rose from 105 to 127 or an increase of 22 cases, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Dinajpur and Rangpur being mainly responsible for the increase. The Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi, attributes the increase to the friction caused between the Midnapore Zamindary Company and their tenants by non-co-operators and to the prevailing spirit of lawlessness. The Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, reports that the increase was due to hât-looting cases in Matigarah. The Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur, has not accounted for the increase in his district. In Rangpur where riots rose from 36 to 44 and no less than 32 cases were the outcome of land disputes, only eight warning notices were issued to the contending parties. It appears that the advantages of issuing warning notices were almost entirely overlooked in this range, particularly in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Darjeeling. Pabna, which recorded a satisfactory decrease of ten cases, the figures being 22 against 32 in 1920, issued the largest number of warning notices in the range, the figures being 597 against 581 by Rajshahi and Darjeeling and 32 and eight by Dinajpur and Rangpur, respectively. In the Dacca Range the figures rose from 133 to 142 or an increase of nine cases, Tippera alone contributing an increase of 14 cases to the range total. Mymensingh, which has shown no improvement for the last three years, the figures being 79 in 1918, 78 in 1919 and 81 in 1920, reported a slight decrease of five cases only. Out of a total of 76 cases in this district, 32 were connected with land disputes and 12 ended in loss of life. In the Tippera cases, all of which were connected with land disputes, four ended in loss of life including the case of a sub-inspector who, while serving warning notices on the contending parties, sustained severe injuries to which he ultimately succumbed. This case

was committed to the Court of Sessions with 21 persons as accused but ended in acquittal. In the Bakaiganj Range the figures rose from 127 to 132 or an increase of five cases as compared with the previous year, Chittagong contributing an increase of four cases to the range total. The Superintendent of Police reports that 11 cases were instituted against 109 persons for causing serious breaches of the peace in the cause of the non-co-operation movement. Mr. Bamber's practice of informing owners and occupiers of lands was adopted in the district with satisfactory results. Bakaiganj and Faridpur, which reported very high figures last year, viz., 64 and 51 against 60 and 49 in 1920 and 1919, respectively, showed no improvement, the figures being 63 and 52, respectively, in the year under review. In Bakarganj the number of riots attended with loss of life was 26 against 14 in the previous year, 24 cases being in connection with land disputes against 26 in 1920. In Faridpur 20 such cases against 18 were connected with land disputes, 19 against 10 in the previous year ending in loss of life. It appears that sufficient use was not made of warning notices in Faridpur. Noakhali reported an increase of one case over the figures for last year. The Superintendent of Police reports — "In Feni two cases (of rioting) with 24 persons completely collapsed owing to the evidence having been withheld through the intervention of non-co-operators." The number of persons bound down under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, to keep the peace was 563 and 1,609 against 797 and 1,921, respectively, in the previous year.

Altogether 124 persons were appointed special police officers, viz. 39 in Tippera and 85 in Chittagong, to check riots by non-co-operators and to prevent accidents to running trains by the strikers on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Truc cases under this head increased from 100 to 105, the increase being most noticeable in the Dacca and Burdwan Ranges, which reported 27 and 18 cases against 17 and 3, respectively, in 1920. Twenty-one cases against 31 in the previous year were of a professional nature. Seventy-three cases with 87 persons against 64 cases with 74 persons in the preceding year ended in conviction.

The number of truc cases of murder rose from 399 to 412, the increase occurring in the Rajshahi, Bakarganj and Burdwan Ranges. In the Presidency Range the number was stationary, 81 cases being registered, while in the Dacca Range there was a decrease of 11 cases, Mymensingh and Tippera reporting a decrease of seven and five cases, respectively, as compared with the previous year. In the Burdwan Range Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura reported an increase of nine, five and four cases, respectively, as compared with 1920. Midnapore showed a decrease of 13 cases this year, the figures being 17 against 30 in 1920. In the Rajshahi Range, Dinajpur and Rangpur reported an increase of five and four cases, respectively, over the figures of last year. In the Bakarganj Range, Bakarganj and Faridpur reported an increase of eight and six cases, respectively. Excluding murders by dacoits, firearms were used in five cases and poison in 13 against eight and nine, respectively, in 1920. Altogether 40 cases with 77 persons ended in conviction against 38 cases with 72 persons in 1920. As in the previous year, jealousy intrigue, domestic quarrels and private grudges were the motives in the cases reported.

Crime under this head rose from 217 to 243, all the ranges contributing to the increase, except the Presidency Range, which reported a decrease of five cases as compared with

the previous year. Altogether 103 cases involving 178 persons ended in conviction against 94 cases with 146 persons in 1920. In Mymensingh, a fisherman, in a frenzy of fanaticism, struck his sleeping son of six years old with a big sacrificial sword (*kharga*) severing the head from the body. The man professed to be a votary of the goddess *Kali* and used at unusual hours to visit a clay idol close to his house. On the night of occurrence, after killing his son he carried the dead body to the image and exclaimed "Mother! I have sacrificed my son for your sake, let cholera now cease to kill people." The accused was sent up for trial but was acquitted by the Court of Sessions, but was directed to be kept in safe custody in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum pending further orders under section 471, Criminal Procedure Code.

Twenty-five cases were reported against 17 in the preceding year but only

Poisoning

one was of a professional nature against 4 in 1920. The increase was most marked in the Rajshahi and Presidency Ranges, the figures being 13 and six against two and two respectively, in the preceding year. The motive for poisoning was, in most cases, grudge, jealousy or intrigue. The District Magistrate of Rangpur remarks that it has been reported to him that professional *jahals* who are quacks in cholera treatment spread disease by infecting wells with cholera germs. No such case, however, has been reported to the Police.

Only five cases were reported against four in the preceding year, Howrah accounting for four cases which remained undetected. In the last case, which was reported from Rangpur, a widow was charged with having killed her illegitimate child but was discharged by the Magistrate.

Infanticide

There was a further big drop in the number of cases reported under this head, the figures being 33 against 88 in 1920.

Cattle poisoning

The number of persons convicted was 14 against 42 in the preceding year. The *modus-operandi* in all the cases was to mix white arsenic in provender which was then given to the animals.

The number of true cases of dacoity rose from 572 to 716. Seventy-six cases against 292 persons ended in conviction as compared with 91 cases against 356 persons in the previous year. The Presidency and Rajshahi Ranges were mainly responsible for the increase in the number of true cases. In the Presidency Range the number reported was 152 against 116 in 1920 or an increase of 36 cases, the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad are mainly responsible for the increase, each contributing 12, 14 and five cases, respectively to the range total. The Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, attributed the increase partly to habitual criminals from Calcutta and partly to the existence of local gangs. A series of five cases of highway robbery or dacoity by taxi occurred in quick succession on the Jessore-Dum Dum Road and the Bariackpore Trunk Road in November. The culprits, four or five in number, used to engage a taxi with only a driver and ask him to drive to Dum Dum or Bariackpore. When the car reached a lonely spot they stopped it and got down and as the driver re-stated the car they would seize him and rob him of his earnings. On the institution of an examination of cars at railway crossings, this form of crime soon ceased and it is quite possible that it was committed by taxi cab assistants owing to their abolition by new regulations.

In Murshidabad district, Barwan, Khaigram and Nabagram police stations in Kandi subdivision were mainly responsible for the increase. The Subdivisional Officer, Kandi, was of opinion that several of the dacoities were committed by criminals who had been excited by the non-co-operation movement. The Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate, however, were of opinion that the increase was mainly the result of economic distress due to the crops in the area having been adversely affected by the erection and repair of bunds to keep the river Dwarka within bounds. The bunds have not apparently been erected scientifically from an irrigation-engineering point of view with the result that crops have for many years been badly damaged or totally destroyed. It has been noticed that all the formidable gangs in this subdivision live on the borders of this river and as their main food crops have often been totally destroyed in the last few years, there is nothing left to them but to loot and rob. The question of improving the bunds in Khaigram and Nabagram has been taken up by the District Magistrate. The Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Range, observes:— "The opening of beat or out-posts would be useful, but money cannot be found for this purpose." The increase in Nadia is attributed by the Superintendent of Police to the formation of new gangs and to economic causes. The Rajshahi Range, which reported last year a most satisfactory decrease of 149 cases, the figures being 148 against 297 in 1919, has reported in the year under review a large increase of 94 cases, the figures being 242 against 148 in 1920. Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Malda and Dargaching being mainly responsible for the increase. The increase is attributed to two causes, viz., (1) the prisoners of the Rajshahi Jail broke out of the jail in mass on

the 24th March 1921. As a result of this escape there was an extensive outbreak of crime in the range. The escaped convicts spread the rumour that the British Raj had ceased to exist and a Gandhi Raj had come into power. Many of them formed gangs and committed dacoities, arson and rape.

(2) Wide-spread development of the non-co-operation movement. The gangs formed, as a result of the escape, have, however, been rounded up and several of the escaped prisoners have been convicted or suspected in a number of dacoity murder, arson and other cases in various districts. In addition to such serious cases there is reason to suspect that the escaped convicts took part in many other less important crimes too numerous to mention. It is to be regretted, however, that Haradyal Sing and Atma Sing through whose instrumentality such a serious incident as the Rajshahi Jail episode happened were sentenced on conviction under sections 203 and 224, Indian Penal Code, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment only, a sentence which appears out of proportion to the grave nature of the offence committed. Rangpur reported the largest number of dacoities in the Province, the figures being 74 against 47 in 1920 or an increase of 27 cases. The Superintendent of Police reports that in the first part of the year the detection of three gangs and the conviction of individual cases had a salutary effect. Difficulty was, however, experienced in the latter part regarding prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code owing to the attitude of the villagers, a considerable number of whom were unwilling to depose against bad characters for fear of social boycott and even of assault by non-co-operation volunteers. Besides, the development of the non-co-operation movement throughout the district resulted in the investigating staff having a great deal of extra and strictly non-police work thrown on them which naturally handicapped them in dealing with the more legitimate portion of their duties viz, prevention and detection of crime. The Superintendent of Police observes regarding dacoities in Gaibandha subdivision — 'The criminals got the support of the local people when the police were taking action against them under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, so much so that cases started in connection with special report cases Nos 36 and 41 of 1921 (dacoities, section 395, Indian Penal Code) had to be withdrawn as the 'non-co-operators' are reported to have advised the witnesses that if necessary the accused might be dealt with in the 'Arbitration Court'. There were instances in which criminals enrolled themselves as volunteers. Gobindaganj, Gaibandha and Sadullapur are the three badly affected thanas so far as dacoities are concerned. These three thanas are also a hot-bed of the non-co-operation movement. Considering the whole situation and circumstances, there seems little doubt that the criminals took advantage of the prevalent disregard of law and order to rob their neighbours.' Jalpaiguri, which comes next in order of increase, showed a rise of 19 cases, 16 of which actually belong to 1920. In a case of road dacoity an escaped Karwal Nuts from the Saidpur settlement was identified but was convicted under section 21 (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act. In Dinajpur, which reported 38 cases or an increase of 13 cases 14 road dacoities were reported, five of which were traced to Karwal Nuts escaped from the Saidpur settlement, two to local men and one to a wandering hani gang. Malda reported an increase of 11 cases, for which the Superintendent of Police has not given any reason. It appears, however, that on the detection of two cases and the conviction of the persons concerned, dacoity practically stopped in the district. In Darjeeling, where an increase of six cases was recorded in the year under review, the rise is attributed to the sudden advent of people from Morang in Nepal. This place is known to be a hiding place of Karwal Nuts who have escaped from the Saidpur settlement, but the Superintendent of Police expressly states that no Karwal Nuts were suspected or believed to have had any connection with any case. Further enquiries are being made regarding this colony of Karwal Nuts across the Nepal border.

In the Burdwan Range, the figures rose from 211 to 217 in 1921. Midnapore, Burdwan and Howrah being entirely responsible for the increase. The Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, attributes the increase directly to the non-co-operation movement, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Burdwan Range, remarks:— "In this district (Midnapore) the police got little

or no help from the public who appear for the moment to have succumbed to the propaganda of the 'non-co-operators'. The morale of the village watch was also seriously affected. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in commenting upon crime under this head, observes — 'The increase in dacoity in the district is attributed to the non-co-operation propaganda which has been steadily spreading a contempt for lawful authority. As a result of this propaganda, the pay of chaukidars over a large area was in arrear for eight months at the end of the year and the result was that the surveillance of bad characters was neglected by them resulting in the increase of dacoity.' In this district the gang headed by Mahendha Bhunia was largely responsible for the increase and it is satisfactory to note that since the close of the year a constable of the district force pluckily encountered members of this gang while committing a dacoity and shot the notorious Mahendra and his chief lieutenant dead. Burdwan reported 43 cases against 35 or an increase of eight cases over the figures for last year. The Superintendent of Police attributes the increase to economic stress and to the influx of up-country men owing to the opening of new collieries in the Asansol subdivision. In this subdivision the dacoits, in one instance, were foiled owing to the plucky resistance put up by the complainant, who seriously wounded one of them with a spear, 'this act on his part,' observes the Deputy Inspector-General of the Range, 'having the effect of curtailing the activities of dacoits in the area.' Local gangs were also partly responsible for the outbreak. The Deputy Inspector-General, however, reports — 'Patrols have been introduced in all affected areas and bad livelihood cases are in contemplation, but the need of a range reserve as recommended to Government some years back by Mr. Plowden is badly felt. The strength of the force being strictly limited to particular duty heads, there is no margin for emergencies or an unusual outbreak of crime.' In Howrah where the number of cases reported rose from 21 to 28 in the year under review, the increase is attributed to economic distress, political unrest and the operations of gangs from Calcutta. Hooghly reported a decrease of 18 cases, which appears to be mainly due to the activity of the police. Many of the gangs responsible for the dacoities were traced. The Deputy Inspector-General in his review of crime, remarks — 'The work of the police under the guidance of the Deputy Superintendent Serampore, in arresting three dacoits on the spot was most commendable.' A case of shop looting at Rishra appeared to have some political significance in view of the fact that the mill hands at Rishra (Serampore) had shortly before the occurrence established an 'Arbitration Court' to decide cases of disputes amongst themselves. The complainant, a sudar of the Hastings Jute Mill, had a worker under him dismissed and the latter brought a criminal case of assault against him. The members of the 'Arbitration Board' convened a meeting to decide the case, found the complainant guilty and imposed a fine of Rs. 125 on him and also ordered him to carry on his head the shoes of the panchayet — an order with which he refused to comply. Thereupon, about 500 men proceeded to the complainant's shop with *lathis*, spears and knives and looted it. Twenty-three persons were committed for trial under sections 147, 380 and 395, Indian Penal Code, to the Court of Sessions where the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the jury, referred the case of 13 men to the High Court, who convicted them all. In the Bakarganj Range the number of dacoities fell from 43 to 38 or a decrease of five cases, Bakarganj and Chittagong mainly contributing to the decrease, the figures being 23 and two against 27 and five, respectively, as compared with the previous year. In the Dacca Range, Dacca and Tippera were responsible for an increase of 16 and five cases, respectively. The Superintendent of Police, Dacca, observes that in certain localities, especially in the neighbourhood of the Manikganj subdivision, local bad characters are finding dacoity a safer means of livelihood than burglary or theft. There are two affected areas. In 1920 one Dinesh Chandra Sarkar of Nannar in police station Dhamrai stole a gun from the Bahati Zamindar's house, since when there have been no less than six dacoities in which a 12 bore breech-loading gun has been used and in two cases with fatal effect. This Dinesh has since been bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The second series of dacoities was

the work of Siya Haji, an escaped convict from the Rajshahi Jail. The Deputy Inspector-General, Dacca Range, in his review of crime, remarks — "Preventive measures were taken on the borders of Dacca and Mymensingh districts by organising special patrols during the first half of the year and this had a good effect. There was also in the second half of the year a joint bad-livelihood case in Tangail and Manikganj subdivisions against a gang operating in both districts which ended successfully." The Superintendent of Police, Tippera, reports that the increase in his district was due to the activity of local gangs, and that steps had been taken to deal with them. Mymensingh showed a decrease of eight cases, which is attributed by the Superintendent of Police to vigorous operations under the preventive sections of the law.

Throughout the Province resistance was offered to the dacoits by the complainants or the villagers in 29 cases against 26 in 1920 and guns were used against them in five cases against four in the previous year.

The year under report, it will be seen, was a strenuous one for the police specially in combating serious crime, such as dacoity and robbery. In this connection the following remarks of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and the District Magistrate Howrah, may be quoted —

The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division observes, — "Despite the great difficulties which the police have had to contend with owing to the non-co-operation agitation and the reluctance of the villagers to assist them the police have been successful in keeping serious crime in check."

The District Magistrate, Howrah, writes — "The police have done well during a difficult year, the railway strike in the early part of the year and the non-co-operation movement in the latter have thrown much additional work upon them."

There was an increase of 58 cases under this head, the most marked rises occurring in the Rajshahi Presidency and Burdwan Ranges the figures being 89, 83 and 139 against 59, 69 and 126, respectively, as compared with the previous year. Rangpur the 24-Parganas, Midnapore Burdwan, Rajshahi and Noakhali reported the largest increase. In the 24-Parganas there were four cases in which dealers were robbed of cloth while returning from hâts. In Rangpur as many as ten cases of highway robbery were reported. The Superintendent of Police attributes the increase to the spirit of lawlessness that has come over the district as a result of the non-co-operation movement, but it appears that Karwal Nuts, who have escaped from the Saidpur settlement, were also to a certain extent responsible. The Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, reports several specific instances of lawlessness in which non-co-operators took part. In the first case some foreign cloth purchased by a man was forcibly taken away by two non-co-operators. The case was committed to the Court of Sessions and was pending trial at the close of the year. In the second case, on the first "Hartal day" the complainant while returning home with a bundle of foreign cloth was assaulted by the accused and the bundle of cloth taken away. In the third case the complainant was coming home with a few pieces of foreign cloth when he was assaulted by "volunteers" and his cloth taken away. In the fourth case a cap made of foreign stuff was snatched from the complainant's head, torn into pieces and finally hung round the neck of a dog. In the fifth case, the servants of a European, cultivating lands in the interior, were assaulted by the villagers as they did not go on strike. All these cases were pending trial at the close of the year. In Dinajpur five cases of highway robbery were traced to Karwal Nuts who had escaped from the Saidpur settlement. Two of the cases ended in conviction of Karwal Nuts. Convictions were obtained in 61 cases with 89 persons against 67 cases with 116 persons in the preceding year.

There was a decrease of 3,168 cases, which was shared by all the ranges except the Rajshahi Range, which reported an increase of 244 cases. The decrease is attributed to preventive measures taken and to the suppression of cases, particularly in the Rajshahi and Dacca Ranges, due to the activity of "non-co-operators." The number of convictions in cases and persons was 1,172 and 1,432 against 1,416 and 1,774, respectively, in 1920.

The provincial total showed a decrease of 3 338 cases in which all the ranges shared. The most marked fall was noticeable in the Dacca, Rajshahi and Bakarganj Ranges where the figures fell from 3 433, 6,251 and 2,195 to 2 406, 5 277 and 1 847 or a decrease of 1 027, 974 and 648 cases, respectively, as compared with the previous year. The decrease was due to the same reasons as have been explained under the head 'Burglary'. Altogether 1 287 cases with 4,995 persons ended in conviction against 5 256 cases with 6,242 persons in 1920. Out of 9,814 persons convicted under classes III and V for committing offences against property, 737 against 747 in 1920 were juvenile offenders.

Crime under this head showed a decrease of 96 cases. The number of cases ending in conviction was 506 against 570 and the number of persons convicted was 636 against 699 in 1920.

There were 481 cases reported against 475 in the previous year. Of these 30 were classed as professional, seven were committed by the doubling trick, five by the *Bala* trick and 15 by false personation. In 11 cases persons were induced to receive brass ornaments as gold. In Tippera a sub-deputy collector was cheated in respect of Rs. 12 by a man of Chittagong who impersonated the Private Secretary of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura. The case ended in conviction. Altogether 210 cases with 279 persons ended in conviction against 224 cases with 283 persons in 1920.

Altogether 30 cases were reported against 18 in 1920. Of these, nine cases were reported from Chittagong, four each from Mymensingh and Malda, three from Khulna, two each from Howrah and Tippera and one each from the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Bandipur. Conviction was obtained in one case with one person.

The percentage of the value of property recovered to the total amount stolen was 9.4 against 8.6 in 1920, the highest percentage being shown by Darjeeling with 26.8, followed by 24-Parganas with 19.7, Jalpaiguri with 17.1, Rajshahi with 13.2, Hooghly with 12.8, Murshidabad with 12.5 and Howrah with 11.6. Khulna, Burdwan, Dinajpur and Bogra reported a percentage of ten and the remaining districts a percentage below ten.

31A. Preventive detention.—In my Administration Reports of 1919 and 1920 I advised the adoption of 'preventive detention' as a method that may go far to provide a solution of the problem of recidivism, and in paragraph 9 of the Resolution last year Government were pleased to say that the opinion of the Jails Committee on the question was under consideration. No orders, however, have since been received, and I would again invite the attention of Government to this most important matter.

SECTION VII.

32 Working of the Intelligence Branch—Revolutionary crime.—The staff of the Central Intelligence Branch was further reduced from the beginning of the year while reductions were effected in the district staff by leaving posts temporarily unfilled.

Mr. G. W. Dixon, who was in charge of this branch, proceeded on leave on the 27th April and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie, who held charge until the 25th October in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta Special Branch. Mr. E. H. Corbett was in charge for the rest of the year. The posts of Special Superintendents were held by Mr. W. H. Cornish (who also carried out the duties of the Special Assistant) until the 31st March 1921 and by Mr. S. G. Taylor until the 3rd November 1921. Mr. P. C. Bamford succeeded Mr. Taylor on rejoining from leave on the 18th November 1921. The Registrar of the Intelligence Branch held charge of the appointment of Special Assistant from the 1st April till the close of the year in addition to his own duties. Of cases which occurred during the year under review, only two are suspected to have been committed by members of the old revolutionary party, viz., the Sanagramkhali dacoity (10th January

1921) in Mymensingh district and the Alka Road robbery (31st December 1921) in Khulna. No political significance is attached to these occurrences in which the motive is believed to have been personal gain rather than the augmentation of party funds. The second case is still under investigation.

As the result of advances made by seven important absconding revolutionaries, the local Government accepted their assurances of future good conduct and refrained from taking action against them.

The chief work of the branch during the year under review was the watching of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements which, steadily increasing in intensity through the summer months, developed during the autumn into a dangerous movement by volunteer associations aiming at the complete subversion of lawful authority. By the proclaiming of volunteer and kindred associations as illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and by the free institution of prosecutions under the Sedition sections of the law, most of the leaders, by the close of the year, were confined in jail and the movement had suffered a severe check.

Other matters claiming the attention of the branch and necessitating a close watch were agrarian and industrial unrest. The former showed a tendency to decline, but the latter, stimulated by economic causes and the efforts of political agitators, gave cause for considerable anxiety.

Seditious leaflets—Twenty-one leaflets, pamphlets, etc., of a seditious or objectionable nature were proscribed by the local Government during the year.

SECTION VIII.

33 Working of the Criminal Investigation Department.—Mr. J. E. Armstrong resumed charge of the C. I. D. on the 3rd April on return from deputation under the Board of Industries and Munitions and relieved Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed, who was in temporary charge. Rai Sahib Bhabesh Charan Das, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, held the appointment of Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General up to the 31st March, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed from the 1st April till his death on the 24th May, Babu Kshetra Mohan Ganguli, Deputy Superintendent, from the 25th May to the 5th October and Mr. H. O. Hunt from the 6th October till the end of the year.

The strength of the permanent establishment remained unchanged while the temporary staff was reduced from the 1st July by one inspector, one sub-inspector and four constables. One of the two Deputy Superintendents provided from the existing cadre was withdrawn from the 15th September.

The officers were chiefly employed on the repression of dacoity and, as usual, assisted the district and railway police. A part of the staff continued to work under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Rajshahi Range, during the greater part of the year.

Briefly the operations in some of the districts were as follows:—

The Punjabi gang bad-livelihood case, which was pending at the close of 1920, was disposed of during the year with the result that all the accused persons were bound down for different periods ranging from one to three years.

As the result of an enquiry into Mobed Shaikh's gang operating on the borders of the Burdwan, Birbhum and Murshidabad districts, charge sheet was submitted against 21 members under section 400, Indian Penal Code, and the case is being tried in the Birbhum district where it was instituted.

A prolonged enquiry into a series of road dacoities occurring in the Burdwan and Birbhum districts led to the discovery of a gang of 25 Ghatwals, but as the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify a prosecution under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, 17 leading members were placed under surveillance.

As the result of an enquiry into Lakhī Malakar's gang, 17 persons were prosecuted under section 400, Indian Penal Code, but the case remained pending at the close of the year.

The enquiry into the outbreak of dacoities in Haupal and Dhaniakhali police stations revealed the existence of a formidable gang of Santhals of the Bankura district who had been responsible for a large number of dacoities in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura. Five persons were placed on trial in a specific case of dacoity with murder. In addition a bad-livelihood case was instituted against 13 other members of the gang. Both cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The bad-livelihood case against Jogendra Sil's gang was disposed of during the year with the result that ten out of the twelve persons placed on trial were bound down for three years.

Another gang consisting of up-country men, Bengalis and Punjabis was unearthed. Suren Hazra, originally a member of Jarim Peshawari's gang, confessed to five cases of dacoity in the jurisdictions of Uttarpara, Chinsura and Dhaniakhali police stations in Hooghly and Lilloah police station in Howrah, and the most prominent members of the gang including the leader were convicted in a specific case.

A gang of up-country men and Bengalis was traced to have been responsible for a case of dacoity in Jagatballavpur police station in the Howrah district. Seven men were bound down for two years under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

Two dacoity cases in Maheshitola and Baraset police stations resulted in the conviction of five and four persons, respectively. Enquiries led to the discovery of a very formidable gang consisting of Bengalis, up-country men and Peshwaris with headquarters in Calcutta organised by one Sitaram Kansera. They were responsible for several cases of dacoity in the districts of Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Cuttack and Burdwan which are either under investigation or trial. In the investigation of several dacoity cases in Calcutta, Howrah and the 24-Parganas in which taxis and revolvers were used substantial assistance was rendered.

The trial of the bad-livelihood case against Akbar Khan's gang was concluded during the year, and all the 11 persons sent up for trial were bound down for one year.

Two officers were detailed to co-operate with the local police in the investigation of an outbreak of dacoity mainly affecting the Kandi subdivision. Several cases were sent up for trial.

The case under sections 400 and 120 (B), Indian Penal Code, against Mobarak Mir's gang ended in conviction during the year, four persons being sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, six to seven years and two to five years. The two approvers were discharged. An officer was deputed to investigate several cases of mail dacoity in the Chuadanga subdivision. The gang responsible was traced and altogether 14 persons were placed on trial in three specific cases of dacoity and one of burglary which remained pending in court at the close of the year.

The enquiry into the gang brought to light by the confession of Sahedali Haji resulted in the successful prosecution of a case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, against 26 members of whom two were sentenced to transportation for life and 21 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from ten to two years. The enquiry arising out of the confession of Badial Gazi resulted in the successful prosecution of seven persons under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

Elaluddin Shaikh, formerly the leader of the Kistakati gang of Jhalakati police station registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, made disclosures to an officer in respect of 29 cases of dacoity in Kotwali, Nalchiti, Jhalakati and Rajapur police stations. The enquiry was pending at the close of the year. A case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, against 10 members of another gang, headed by Forman Ali, was sent up for trial just before the end of the year.

An officer was employed in connection with an outbreak of dacoity in the Sadai subdivision. An inter-district (Dacca-Faridpur) gang organised by a convicted dacoit Sayyaji of Faridpur who had escaped from the Rajshahi Jail in March was found to be at work. Altogether 14 persons were proceeded against either under specific or preventive sections and all the cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The enquiry into the outbreak of dacoity on the Dacca-Mymensingh border resulted in the successful prosecution under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, of ten members of the gang concerned.

A case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, against the gang, disclosed in the confessions of Shital Shaikh of Gheor police station, was under enquiry at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year an officer was deputed to work out certain confessions relating to an outbreak of dacoity in Bhaluka, Tinsal and Gaffaigaon police stations, and as a result 58 persons were successfully prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Sixteen members of the gang disclosed in the confession of Dayr Bâp were placed on trial under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and the question of their prosecution under section 400, Indian Penal Code, is under consideration.

The case under section 400, Indian Penal Code against Rafatulla Fakir's gang ended in the conviction of all the accused persons with the exception of one who died in the course of the trial.

The case under section 400, Indian Penal Code against Gobardhan Dosadhi's gang was concluded during the year with the result that all the 13 persons who were placed on trial were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six years.

In the case under section 400 Indian Penal Code, against Hanif Molla's gang all the 12 accused were committed to sessions. The delay in sending up the case was caused by the escape of all the under-trial prisoners excepting the approver from the Ullapara Thana lock-up on the night of the 17th April.

The enquiry arising out of the confession made by Rupananda Bauman resulted in the institution of a case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, against 28 members of the gang. Another case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, was contemplated against the Sonarai gang operating on the Rangpur-Dinajpur border.

Eighteen members of another gang operating in Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and brought to light by the confession of Mohiuddin Shaikh were proceeded against either under specific or preventive sections, and all the cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

At the end of the year an officer was deputed to co-operate with the local police in the investigation of an outbreak of dacoity in the Thakurgaon subdivision.

The question of the road dacoities and highway robberies in the Rajshahi Range committed or suspected to have been committed by Karwal Nuts of the criminal tribes settlement at Saidpur received serious attention, and steps were taken in conjunction with the Range Deputy Inspector-General to depute a special force controlled by an officer of this department to deal with the situation.

In addition to dacoity a number of miscellaneous cases were dealt with, and the following are the most important ones:

Of the 32 persons sent up for trial, nine were convicted in the Sessions Court under sections 420 read with 120B, 417, 420, 466, 471 and 474, Indian Penal Code, and 19 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, in the lower court on different dates, one was discharged and three absconded. Steps have been taken for the arrest of the absconders.

Smuggling by institution of false civil suits, Burdwan

The trial of the case was not concluded at the close of the year

Lufnell murder case, E 1 Railway Horrah

The enquiry continued up to the month of July but no clue was obtained. Confessions to the murder continued to be received but on being tested were found to be palpably false.

Khuliya region fraud enquiry, Bansal

As a result of the enquiry two cases against seven men were instituted under sections 117, 420 and 120B Indian Penal Code and ended in conviction.

Postal Abstraction case Burdwan Dargachow

At the request of the Postmaster-General, Bengal an officer was deputed to enquire into a case of abstraction of Government currency notes for Rs 2,000 from two insured covers posted at Burdwan to the address of the Maharajahdhiraj of Burdwan, Dujeeing. The enquiry was pending at the close of the year.

Train wrecking on the Assam Bengal Railway

At the request of the C I D Assam, as also of the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, an officer was deputed to enquire into several attempts at train wrecking on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The enquiry was pending at the close of the year.

Gaibandha Co-operative Bank embezzlement case

An officer was deputed to co-operate with the local police in the investigation of a case under sections 408 and 468, Indian Penal Code against the accountant of the Gaibandha Central Co-operative Bank in Rangpur. The enquiry was pending at the close of the year.

Bogus telegraphic money order fraud case Bogra

An officer was deputed in September to co-operate with the local police in the investigation of a case of fraud by issuing bogus telegraphic money-orders purporting to have been sent from Rangoon to Panchbibi in Bogra. The enquiry was pending at the close of the year.

For the purpose of disseminating intelligence four new pamphlets were published regarding (1) Reajuddi Shaikh's gang case, Midnapore, (2) Yakub Manda's gang case, Bogra, (3) a revised list of dacoit gangs in Bengal and (4) addenda and corrigenda to the list of approvers.

Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with was 54 against 52 in 1920. Of the criminal cases started against plaintiffs and their abettors, eight were disposed of during the year and of these seven ended in conviction and one in acquittal. Eleven cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Three cases were pending enquiry in civil courts preliminary to the grant of sanction to prosecute the plaintiffs and their abettors and six original suits were also *sub-judice*. Seven cases were pending enquiry, and the remaining 19 cases were dropped either for want of evidence or because the defendants had compromised with the plaintiffs or the plaintiffs could not be traced.

No real improvement is noticeable in the disposal of proceedings in civil courts. Difficulties in this respect have from time to time been brought to notice, and the whole system is now under the consideration of Government.

The number of foreigners arrested and convicted during the year was 3,028 and 1,879, respectively, as against 3,621 and 1,997 in 1920.

Five inspectors and one sub-inspector were employed in the metropolitan area to work as intelligence officers under the direct supervision of a Deputy Superintendent. Seven active gangs were kept under observation. From information gathered from old offenders and other sources, 127 new members were traced to the different organisations under observation, 14 untraced members were found out, three absconders were arrested and four cases of dacoity were prevented. Clues leading to the detection of several cases of dacoity as well as to the capture of several gangs were secured and successfully worked out.

The Inspector-General offered a prize of Rs. 250 for the best essay on the subject of a system of classification of *modus-operandi* for the detection of dacoities and burglaries. At present a *modus-operandi* register is maintained in the Criminal Investigation Department for the offence of dacoity only. It is consulted when special reports are received and similarities in *modus-operandi* likely to lead to a clue are noted and communicated to districts concerned. The present method of classification is not however, considered entirely satisfactory. The maintenance of a systematized record of *modus-operandi* in burglary cases had not hitherto been considered owing chiefly to the magnitude of such an undertaking. Four essays were received but only one of these was found practical enough to justify a closer examination of the proposals contained therein. Finally, it was found that the suggestions in this essay as regards dacoity were not an improvement on the present register maintained in the Criminal Investigation Department. The suggestions in the essay for the classification of burglaries were referred back to Babu Nagesh Chandra Mukharji, subdivisional police officer, Serajganj, the author of the essay, for a year's trial in his subdivision. I am much obliged to him for his interesting essay and hope that his example will be followed by other officers. The intention of offering a reward for the best essay was to induce officers to take an interest in the system but in this respect, I regret to say, it was a failure.

These branches have greatly relieved the Criminal Investigation Department. Working of District Detective Department where the pressure of work has been steadily increasing in recent years.

31 Operations under the Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year under report 12 gangs were declared to be criminal, bringing the total number proclaimed to 105. At the close of the year enquiries against four other gangs were completed, while proceedings against 17 were pending. Four hundred and twenty-four persons were registered during the year, bringing the total number of persons registered to 5,267 including the Karwal Nuts placed in the settlement at Sandpur. Of these, 578 persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, 80 under the Indian Penal Code and 37 were bound down under the Criminal Procedure Code against 450, 99 and 16 respectively, in the previous year. One hundred and seventeen members of foreign criminal tribes were dealt with in the province during the year.

Some of the members of the notorious Gaim tribe, declared under the Criminal Tribes Act in 1915, succeeded in evading registration, taking advantage of the conditions imposed in the original notification for their registration, which had consequently to be modified during the year with a view to bringing the entire criminal population of these water-gypsies under the purview of section 3 of the Act. Some additions to the rules under section 20 of the Act applying generally to all criminal tribes in the Presidency were also made in order to provide for better control over the movements of the registered Gaims who, unlike other criminal tribes, are in the habit of wandering in boats on the rivers. Further, the rules controlling the attendance at police stations by registered members at fixed intervals, as required by clause (a) of section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, were relaxed in the direction of affording relief to registered members in certain circumstances. The question of modifying certain other rules was under consideration at the close of the year.

The administration of the Act in general throughout the Presidency has had a marked effect on the registered members who were, to a great extent, prevented from committing crime, and it is in evidence that there was an appreciable decrease of crime in most of the localities inhabited by these criminals. The Superintendent of Police, Bakarganj, in acknowledging the utility of the Act, observed that the decrease in the number of dacoities in his district was, to a certain extent, due to the enforcement of its provisions. The advantages of the Act have also been greatly appreciated in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore where an extra staff is employed for surveillance work. In certain other districts the want of a special surveillance staff, as remarked in the last report, is still being keenly felt, but it was not possible to formulate any scheme in view of the present financial stringency.

The average monthly population of the Kaiwal Nut settlement at Saidpur during the year was 214 adults and 89 children against 216 adults and 140 children in the previous year. The decrease in the number of children is mainly due to the registration and subsequent transfer of the minors to the adult list on the attainment of the age of ten years. No appreciable improvement was noticed in the conduct of the settlers who availed themselves of every opportunity of committing crime. Frequent escapes from the settlement continued to take place especially in the day time. Several suggestions for the prevention of escapes in general were advanced for the consideration of the District Magistrate of Rangpur with whom the control of the settlement now rests and the matter was pending with him at the end of the year. The three wandering gangs of Kaiwal Nuts referred to in the last report, which had left for Bihar and Orissa during the latter part of the year, came back to Bengal in the middle of December. As remarked in the last report these gangs could not be taken into the settlement for want of accommodation. In 1920, a proposal was submitted to Government for the removal of the settlement from this Presidency to the United Provinces. During the year under review, a supplementary report on the lines of the instructions received from Government containing full particulars of the situation caused by the presence of these foreign criminals in Bengal, and urging their removal to their original residence was drawn up, and the matter is now under the consideration of Government.

The settlers were mainly employed in sewing, weaving and carpet-making inside the settlement. Some, however, worked outside as coolies under the railway and private contractors. Sufficient work, however, for the maintenance of the numerous families is not available inside the settlement. The District Magistrate of Rangpur has again urged the removal of the settlement from Saidpur to the United Provinces or to some other suitable place in the interests of reclamation.

35 Working of the Finger-Print Bureau.—Finger-impressions of 8 030 persons were received for search from the Provincial Police including 1,071 from investigating officers, and in 1,625 instances previous convictions were traced. The total number of search references from all sources was 19,691 against 19,073 in 1920, and in 4,918 against 4,618 instances previous convictions were traced including 3,107 for the Calcutta Police, 91 for Bihar and Orissa 35 for Assam, 12 each for Burma and the Central Provinces, 11 for Bombay and 10 for the United Provinces.

The percentage of success is 24.9 against 24.2 in the previous year.

The total number of slips on record rose from 172,273 to 181,154, deducting the following withdrawals during the year under review —

(1) Slips of persons reported dead	251
(2) Slips of criminals withdrawn under the elimination system	2,155
(3) Duplicate slips	298

In 418 cases experts gave evidence in courts and of these 304 were private civil suits. In 54 cases written opinions were furnished to courts and other departments including two for the Punjab, two for the United Provinces and one for His Britannic Majesty's Consulate for Sistan and Kam.

In 102 cases exhibits containing finger-impressions believed to have been left by criminals were received from investigating officers, and in one case finger-marks discovered on doors and walls resulted in establishing the identity of two of the accused in the Katras (Manbhum) note forgery case, who were both convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. In 17 cases absconders were traced by means of their finger-impressions.

Eight officers qualified as experts and five received revisional training during the year. All central and district jails were regularly visited by experts. In 11 instances use was made of the finger-print telegraphic code for the purpose of search, and in one instance a successful recognition was made from the telegraphic details of a man's finger-impressions received.

from Noakhali and subsequently confirmed by search from his actual finger-impressions.

The Bureau had also to work under high pressure during the year in connection with the Tufnell murder case as in addition to routine work, it had to compare the finger-print slips of 19,691 persons received during the year for search with the finger-marks found one on an attaché case, one on a Bradshaw and one on the brass handle of the railway carriage in which the late Colonel Tufnell was travelling.

The staff sanctioned for the Bureau is proving insufficient. The necessity for a permanent increase can, to a great extent, be avoided by the employment of time-saving devices, such as an extended system of sub-classification. Such a system has actually been devised, but the work could not be undertaken during the year owing to the extra expenditure that would be involved in drafting experts from the districts for a short period for the purpose of reclassifying the slips on record under the new system. It is not possible to start this work until funds are available, but in any case, if the efficiency of the Bureau is to be maintained action cannot be much longer delayed.

36 **Photographic Bureau.**—Three hundred and forty-four photographs of prisoners and members of criminal tribes were taken during the year, making a total of 9,769 photographs on record in the Bureau. For the purpose of investigation, 24 unidentified dead bodies were also photographed on the requisition of the district police. The photos of 102 excise offenders were also taken and copies were supplied to the Excise Intelligence Bureau in duplicate for record. In 93 cases out of 102 received in the Finger-Print Bureau, finger-marks on various exhibits were photographed and enlarged for the purpose of establishing the identity of the offenders. Out of these 93 cases, the Finger-Print Bureau found 61 cases suitable for purposes of comparison.

A new but rapidly expanding development in the Criminal Investigation Department is the examination of questioned writing which is being done at present by the inspector in charge of the Photographic Bureau. The number of requisitions received from civil and criminal courts during the year was considerable, and it is becoming impossible for the inspector to attend to this work in addition to his own legitimate duties. His experience has now been sufficient to justify an application for his formal recognition as a handwriting expert. When this has been done, the question of relieving him as far as possible, of his work in connection with the Photo Bureau will have to be considered. This step will probably necessitate the appointment of an extra officer to relieve him of the less important photographic work and to assist him in his handwriting work. Owing to the existing financial stringency the officer will probably have to be found from the existing cadre, although pressure of work in other directions is also very great. The expert evidence given by the inspector in the various cases in which handwriting was in question proved to be of considerable assistance to courts.

37 (a) **Criminal Intelligence Bureau.**—During the year under review the total number of searches amounted to 21,927 and the number of references from districts and other sources to 3,475 against 21,482 and 4,570, respectively, in 1920. In 906 instances useful information was furnished to enquirers against 884 in 1920. The Bureau successfully traced 45 absconders independently of the Finger-Print Bureau, and in seven other instances, cases not on record in the Finger-Print Bureau, were traced against 28 and six, respectively, in 1920. In 12 cases of professional swindling, three cases of drugging and one case of theft, the Bureau fixed the identity of the culprits from the *modus-operandi* and descriptive-roll. The following cases deserve special mention.

(1) A man, who gave out his name as Jatindra Nath Mitra, but whose identity was unknown, impersonated an income-tax assessor and swindled several people in the jurisdiction of Bhadreswar police station in Hooghly. On receipt of a direct reference, the Bureau, from the *modus-operandi* as well as from the description, fixed the identity of the culprit, tracing him to be one Tarak Nath Mitra alias Narendra Nath Mitra, a notorious swindler, with seven previous convictions, the last one being a sentence of nine years' rigorous imprisonment. The man was sent up, convicted and sentenced to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were several undetected swindling cases with similar *modus-operandi* in the 24-Parganas. The Bureau immediately communicated this information to the local police and suggested the probability of the culprits being identical with the one concerned in the above cases. The man has since been identified by the complainants and witnesses of nine cases under sections 170 and 120 Indian Penal Code of the 24-Parganas.

(2) In April 1921 a case of professional swindling was reported in which the accused who gave out his name as Satish Chandra Chakrabarti but whose identity was unknown went to a jeweller's shop at Haragin, Malpincghara police station in Howrah, and disappeared after inducing the jeweller to part with some ornaments on the pretext of testing the gold. Another case with similar *modus-operandi* was reported to Bowbazar police station Calcutta. The Bureau from the *modus-operandi* as well as from the description fixed the identity of the culprit responsible for these cases, tracing him to be Kapil Chandra Mukharji, a notorious swindler with several previous convictions, who was absconding in Hooghly. The Bureau however, later received intimation that Kapil Chandra Mukharji had been arrested by the Uttarpara police and immediately communicated the information both to the Calcutta and Howrah police, with the result that he was identified by the complainants of both cases and convicted.

(3) The finger-print slip of one Aswini Kumar Datta, who was arrested for prosecution under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code was received from the Mymensingh Court. The Bureau traced him to be a notorious murderer of women for gain and an absconder in a case of Muktagacha police station in Mymensingh, in which a public woman was robbed of her cash and ornaments. The Bureau from the *modus-operandi* as well as from the description, brought to notice the probability of the culprit being identical with the one concerned in certain undetected cases, in which public women were robbed of their ornaments. The man has since been identified.

(4) In February 1921 a case of professional swindling was reported in which the accused who gave out his name as Abinas Chandra Datta, but whose identity was unknown, swindled a merchant of Goalundo in respect of some sovereigns and hard cash and absconded. In the same month a man calling himself Basanta Kumar Datta, but whose identity was unknown, disappeared after obtaining some articles and hard cash from a shopkeeper of Nawabganj, district Rangpur, on the understanding that he would meet the amount due by exchanging a thousand-rupee note which he pretended to have with him. Then, again, in June 1921 a case with similar *modus-operandi* was reported at Palong police station in Faridpur in which the accused, who gave out his name as Rajeswar Kai, but whose identity was unknown, disappeared after obtaining some articles and cash money from a local shopkeeper on the understanding that he would send a hundred-rupee note from his boat lying at anchor near by. The Bureau from the *modus-operandi* as well as from the description, fixed the identity of the culprit responsible for these cases tracing him to be Abinash Charan Datta *alias* Amulya Charan Datta *alias* Sarat Chandra Banik, a notorious swindler, with several previous convictions, who was absconding in a case of the Bogra district.

(5) Three cases of professional swindling were reported in which the accused, whose identity was unknown, posed as an astrologer and fortune-teller and swindled several people of Burdwan town. The Bureau, from the *modus-operandi*, fixed the identity of the culprit tracing him to be one Satish Chandra Banerji *alias* Ramesh Chandra Mukharji, a notorious inter-provincial swindler, who was absconding in two cases of swindling in the United Provinces.

(6) **Detective Training School.**—Of the fourth batch of 20 sub-inspectors admitted into the school in September 1920, 18 passed out and returned to district work in September 1921 and two had to be returned to districts, one as unsuitable and the other on account of ill-health. Two inspectors, viz., one from the Central Provinces and the other from Bihar and Orissa, were also trained during the session. The school entered into its fifth session in September 1921 with 20 sub-inspectors and an inspector deputed for training from the Central Provinces.

Twenty constables were passed out in March and 15 in September. Two constables of the Calcutta Police were trained with the second batch and two more were under training with another batch of 20 constables at the close of the year.

In addition to the instructional staff of the school and the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, lectures were as usual delivered by experts from other departments on important subjects. Some of these gentlemen were good enough to award prizes to successful students.

SECTION IX.

38 Non-cognizable crime and miscellaneous—The number of non-cognizable cases reported fell from 117,920 to 108,232 showing a large decrease of 9,688 cases against 1,064 in the previous year. Crime under classes I to V and under class VI and special and local laws showed a decrease of 8,669 and 1,019 cases against an increase of 811 cases under the former class and of 1,875 cases under the latter, respectively in the preceding year. The highest decrease was recorded by Dacca with 8,365 against 10,226, followed by Noakhali with 4,379 against 5,040, Pabna with 2,426 against 2,851, Malda with 1,222 against 1,645, Jessore with 3,617 against 4,037, Rangpur with 2,222 against 2,622, Khulna with 2,212 against 2,436, Midnapore with 4,912 against 5,097 and Bogra with 2,051 against 2,183 in the preceding year. The Superintendents of Police, Dacca, Noakhali, Pabna, Malda and Bogra, attribute the decrease partly to the working of the Village Arbitration courts established as a result of the non-co-operation movement and partly to economic strain, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Dacca Range remarks, "that the parties have been induced to take their cases to the Arbitration Courts started by the non-co-operation movement in preference to the regular courts." The most marked increase was noticeable in Howrah with 6,671 cases against 5,361, followed by Nadia with 5,520 against 5,237, Murshidabad with 4,964 against 4,743 and Birbhum with 2,529 against 2,401 in the preceding year. The Superintendent of Police, Nadia, attributed the increase to the litigious habits of the people and the Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad reported that the increase was due to more favourable economic conditions. The increase in Howrah however, is attributed to the institution of a large number of Municipal and Railway Act cases. Altogether 16,671 persons against 18,143 were dealt with by the courts including 460 persons who appeared in connection with disputes regarding immovable property. The Deputy Inspector-General Dacca Range, draws attention to a satisfactory increase of 60 cases under the Steam-Vessels Act in the Tippera district, indicating greater activity in prosecuting boat owners for travelling without lights on main rivers. The percentage of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for investigation excluding cases under sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2 against the same figure in 1920.

39 Unnatural deaths.—The total number of unnatural deaths reported during the year was 19,222 against 20,032 or a decrease of 810. Of these, 1,289 men, 1,752 women and 100 children committed suicide, 8,912 persons including 6,734 children were drowned, 4,187 died of snake-bite, 432 were killed by wild beasts, 194 died by the fall of buildings and the remainder from other causes. Altogether 53 cases against 35 in the preceding year originally reported as unnatural deaths subsequently turned out to be cases of murder or culpable homicide. In one case a father in his attempt to outrage the modesty of his son's wife was killed by the son. The son reported the case to the police station as one of suicide. He was sent up for trial and convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code. In another case the husband murdered his wife with the help of his brother and brother's wife, as the wife disclosed that the husband was carrying on an intrigue with his brother's wife. The *post-mortem* examination disclosed a case of murder. The three accused were sent up, but were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. In three cases husbands were poisoned by wives on account of love intrigues. In two cases poison was detected in the viscera of the deceased and in the third mercury

was discovered in the food eaten by the deceased. Of the three cases, one is *sub-judice* one pending investigation and final report true has been submitted in the third.

40 **Processes served by the police**—A table showing the number of processes served by the police in the different districts is given below —

DISTRICTS	A. AND				SUMMONS AND OTHER LEGAL PROCESSES				TOTAL	
	WARRANTS		WARRANTS		JUDICIAL OFFICE		POLICE			
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4 Parganas	392	103	3373	16	1473	1669	228	503	2110	6125
Nadia	123	14	1740	78	1106	146	2	60	207	3367
Mirshadabad	171	45	1657	104	364	28	377	41	416	2328
Jessore	191	7	1303	47	947	504	340	146	2686	2303
Khulna	100	149	200	22	440	342	1434	963	601	3977
Total	1056	440	1041	618	483	2086	2241	2439	16923	16770
Burdwan	1061	57	1453	77	506	520	350	1	551	200
Birbhum	942	33	84	55	150	40	1169	31	3081	1604
Bankura	25	41	780	39	168	1727	402	513	2812	3020
Midnapore	2638	56	2967	157	2305	166	1945	1643	7018	6076
Howrah	1191	33	1216	7	2060	2161	694	440	4440	3837
Howrah	315	109	3378	180	101	109	92	101	300	3088
Total	10216	480	1046	580	2804	7203	4637	325	24657	2115
Rajahmundry	1107	48	1001	51	1011	1032	236	322	2454	2442
Divulapur	1083	44	1045	844	844	643	94	130	2021	2018
Jalpaiguri	714	66	598	33	314	743	485	84	2113	1425
Rangpur	2339	8	2077	180	113	147	1000	904	4217	4268
Ilorga	30	39	809	60	548	476	244	183	1031	1518
Pabna	4	90	2196	103	108	508	198	98	3519	3152
Madda	0	57	990	47	369	319	362	100	1400	1443
Darjeeling	289	7	211	10	569	381	31	10	530	602
Total	8571	484	9206	1308	6506	5706	2755	1916	18162	16888
Dacca	4667	157	4172	270	4650	4084	1200	5412	10576	15568
Mymensingh	5144	261	4391	203	7138	6380	19661	18479	31981	29255
Tippura	3147	182	4089	189	1902	1243	327	404	4676	2736
Total	12958	580	13652	662	14083	12612	21247	2495	47233	50550
Bukarganj	6338	263	6962	210	7080	7011	2797	3603	18093	17046
Faridpur	4394	243	4643	282	5728	5429	11576	7355	21853	17228
Noakhali	1179	80	1340	80	1142	1314	999	117	2260	2771
Chittagong	333	149	4498	246	11795	11697	734	844	16896	17030
Total	17278	785	17444	819	25790	25241	18056	11370	59102	54075
GRAND TOTAL	80247	2717	61873	4007	59931	66348	47956	43246	168184	161467

There was an increase of 1,626 processes under the head of warrants and a decrease of 8,293 under the head of summons and other legal processes, all the ranges except the Presidency Range, which reported a very small decrease of 141, showing an increase under the former head, and a considerable decrease under the latter, except the Dacca Range, which showed a large increase of 2,672. The highest number of warrants served by the police is reported by Dacca with 5,172 against 4,667, followed by Chittagong with 4,499 against 3,367, Faridpur with 4,643 against 4,394, Tippera with 4,089 against 3,147 and Midnapore with 2,967 against 2,638 in the preceding year. The Superintendents of Police, Dacca and Tippera, reported that this extraordinary increase was mainly due to the persistent efforts on the part of the "non-co-operators" to prevent people in the interior from responding to the call of courts and the police. The number of warrants outstanding at the end of the year was 4,007 against 2,717 in the previous year.

In addition to processes the police were employed in dealing with a large number of extra departmental orders as the following table will show —

NATURE OF ORDERS	Number of orders issued during the year		Total for 1921
	Number of orders issued during the year	Number of orders issued during the year	
1 Summons and orders of writs to appear before the Court of Sessions	2,516	2,264	4,780
2 Notices under section 114 Criminal Procedure Code	2,239	248	2,487
3 Notices regarding suspended, interstate or unclaimed property	886	3,436	4,322
4 Notices under the Land Registration Act	269	15,896	16,165
5 Notices under sections 133, 145 and 146, Criminal Procedure Code	1,231	242	1,533
6 Notices under the Sale Law and Partition Act	77	605	682
7 Notices to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211 Indian Penal Code	162	82	244
8 Notices regarding renewal of gun licenses	7,799	2,266	10,065
9 Court petition for summary enquiry	7,684	713	8,397
10 Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections	5,312	2,411	7,723
11 Registration and report of vital statistics	325	16,312	16,637
12 Orders to report on crops, prices, hits and bairs	1,276	6,336	7,612
13 Notices regarding excise, fees, pounds and collection of rent for them	1,610	1,134	2,744
14 Orders on chamlidari and dafadari matters	4,989	12,877	17,866
15 Orders on panchayats	6,170	7,317	13,487
16 Notices of the Agricultural Department	2,692	6,711	9,393
17 Notices regarding relief works	1,027	899	1,926
18 Miscellaneous	25,454	36,298	61,752
Total	71,778	116,936	187,814

The total number of extra-departmental orders was 187,814 against 137,354, which again showed an unusual increase by 50,460 orders against 27,657 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the numerous orders issued in connection with the census operations and vital statistics. In my last report I pointed out that a considerable number of these extra-departmental orders might with advantage, be undertaken by the Union Boards recently constituted under the Village Self-Government Act, whereby the regular police would be relieved of extra work while the labours of the rural police would be greatly minimised.

41 **Absconded offenders and surveillance.**—The number of absconders at the close of the year was 2,218 against 2,328 in 1920. The largest number was reported by Jalpaiguri with 205 and the lowest number by Howrah with 24 absconders.

The number of persons under surveillance by the police excluding those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 24,702 against 25,423. Of this number, 18,748 against 18,844 were under actual surveillance, 4,263 against 4,857 were in jail and 1,691 against 1,722 remained untraced at the close of the year. Altogether 1,469 persons against 1,503 were bound down under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and 216 against 213 were convicted for failing to comply with the rules under that section.

General Summary.

42 In concluding the report, I have very little to add to what I have said in the foregoing paragraphs.

The important changes of the year included—

- (1) the strengthening of the Hooghly detachment of the Eastern Frontier Rifles by the transfer of a platoon from the movable column attached to the battalion headquarters at Dacca,
- (2) the appointment of an Assistant Principal for the Police Training College.

- (3) the revision of the scales of pay of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service with a selection grade above the time-scale for officers of the rank of Superintendent,
- (4) the introduction of a time-scale of pay for the Provincial Police Service,
- (5) the introduction of an incremental scale of pay for inspectors,
- (6) the reorganization of the town police in the district of Hooghly, and
- (7) the strengthening of the emergency force at Asansol in the district of Burdwan

Various important reforms concerning the organization of the force are still pending, the most important of which is the strengthening of the armed police for use in emergencies and of the town police in the mill areas of the 24-Parganas district, the provision of a reserve force for duties of a temporary and unforeseen nature, the reduction of the areas of police stations and inspectors' circles and the provision of detective staffs for some of the more important criminal districts. There are also several other items of expenditure apart from the question of housing the force which will have to be faced before the needs of the department are fully satisfied.

As remarked in the last report, financial stringency is still hampering the work of the department and preventing its expansion and efficiency and until the situation improves, expenditure must be restricted to the most urgent and important reforms.

The expenditure on the force rose by about 15½ lakhs in round figures. Progress in building construction was still slow, the amount spent for this purpose being practically the same as in the previous year, viz, Rs 17,25,000 against Rs 17,11,000.

I have repeatedly brought to notice the dilapidated and insanitary condition of many of the station buildings and staff quarters, and although the adequate housing of the force has been recognized by Government as one of the most urgent needs of the department, financial conditions have retarded any real progress being made in this direction. I have recently submitted a proposal for raising a loan to finance some of the most urgent projects which can no longer be deferred. In the absence of Government quarters, many of the officers are at present accommodated in hired buildings, and as rents have increased everywhere the grant will have to be correspondingly increased.

As the result of a resolution passed in the Legislative Council, a committee was appointed in August 1921 to enquire into and report on the police administration in Bengal with special reference to the question as to whether any change in the existing system thereby effecting a reduction in expenditure without impairing its efficiency would be possible. The committee consists of nine members six of whom are non-official members elected from, and by, the Legislative Council and three (two official and one non-official) with a President appointed by Government. The committee called for detailed information concerning the working of the several branches of the police, but their recommendations have not yet been received.

Though there is still a feeling among the subordinate ranks that their emoluments are low as compared with those of other services of similar status, all ranks appreciated the increase of pay and other concessions already granted to them. That the service is now more popular is shown by the great decrease in the number of vacancies in the rank of constable and also by the decrease in resignations. Competition for the post of assistant sub-inspector has been very great, and candidates possessing superior educational qualifications have come forward for enlistment.

As in the previous year, there was an increase in the number of officers and men who did specially good work and received rewards. An increase was also noticeable in the number of departmental punishments inflicted. This shows that while serious misdemeanour has been treated with increased severity, good services have also received increased recognition. From the details furnished in paragraph 12 it will be observed that the number of charges brought by private individuals against the police continued to show a decrease, the number of officers and men who were convicted of such offences being only 76 out of a total force numbering

over 24,000 officers and men. Though I regret that such charges should have been brought against the police, there is every reason to believe that with the betterment of pay and prospects of the service, a gradual improvement will take place in the general morale of the force. The tendency to bring false complaints against the police still continues and every possible step is taken to prosecute the complainers.

An account of the work done by the Criminal Investigation Department in the matter of organized and professional crime is given in paragraph 13. The Province was again free from revolutionary outrages. No political significance was attached to two cases (one of dacoity and another of robbery) which are believed to have been committed by members of the old revolutionary party. The chief work of the Central and District Intelligence Branches was the watching of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements.

The total volume of cognizable crime was less than in the previous year while under 'serious crime' (true cases) the figures show an increase chiefly under 'riot,' 'murder,' 'dacoity' and 'robbery.'

In view of all the forces at work tending to unrest and lawlessness and despite other difficulties due to the spread of non-co-operation and Khilafat movements and the reluctance of the people to render assistance, the police have been successful in keeping crime, specially serious crime in check. One of the chief objects of the non-co-operation movement was to weaken the police by tampering with the rural police and determined efforts were made to get them to resign by threats of social boycott etc., and the result was that the police did not get the help they should have from the village chaukidars both in obtaining local information and in the reporting of crime. It is believed that attempts were also made to tamper with the loyalty of the subordinate ranks, but the force as a whole, behaved with exemplary loyalty under most trying circumstances and has rendered splendid service to the public.

The Imperial Police cadre was still deficient and the probationers who were recruited to fill vacancies were all under training. During the year under review the department lost the services of an experienced officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General by the retirement of Mr J M Coates and of another distinguished officer of the rank of Superintendent by the death of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed, who rendered long and faithful service in the police, both in the superior and subordinate ranks. Towards the latter part of the year another officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, Mr Sneyd Hutchinson proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

R. B. HYDE,

Inspector-General of Police

CALCUTTA,

The 30th June 1922.

PART II —Return of persons concerned in cases

[illegible]

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or in custody of police or in custody of criminal & preventive police at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code	Taken up by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or in remission or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES			REMARKS	
												Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Appearing under order of Magistrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<p><i>See those of Indian Penal Code—continued</i></p> <p>CLASS III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only</p>																
26	395 to 399	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	448	3,391	541	1,818	637	293	345	34	515	2		2	45	17
26	394 to 398	Robbery	45	400	139	151	182	89	93	18	52	22	3	14	1	24
27	379 to 433	Simple mischief and cognate offences	41	3,6	1,1	2	162	32	130	1	29	84	18	53	5	12
28	433 to 440	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	25	946	99	2	128	65	73	1	18	378	44	230	5	11
29	441 to 451	Turking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	240	4,780	1,363	1,268	2,112	1,429	674	51	301	98	38	59	36	80
30	411 to 400	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits robbers and thieves	76	98		3	65	60	3	8	85	—		3	—	
Total			853	9,350	2,602	2,232	3,297	1,977	1,320	113	1,000	434	98	358	98	134
<p>CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person</p>																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	53	844	168	81	275	102	174	16	68	1,634	127	1,354	246	33
32	323 to 327	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	41	8	1	26	24	4	—	1	6	2	4	10	4
33	374	Compulsory labour	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			65	889	200	82	301	126	178	16	69	1,630	129	1,358	246	37
<p>CLASS V—Minor offences against property</p>																
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	71	1,081	139	94	845	635	210	12	37	26	6	20	6	20
		ordinary	750	9,272	1,677	1,039	6,667	4,903	1,602	162	714	6,69	1,083	5,119	67	133
35	404 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	52	413	41	50	330	222	108	106	43	1,476	122	1,011	10	1
36	411 to 415	Receiving stolen property	255	2,352	145	145	3,095	1,360	735	44	126	91	35	52	33	27
37	405 to 407	Cheating	111	444	45	29	888	279	109	44	93	354	60	335	6	1
38	401 to 403	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	197	1,164	918	70	584	810	274	17	69	1,161	1,164	4,974	408	1
39	404 to 409	Breaking closed receptacles	—	93	27	9	42	35	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			1,386	14,440	2,990	1,427	10,943	7,527	3,105	385	1,108	15,594	2,471	11,429	335	27
<p>CLASS VI—Minor offences against public order</p>																
40	441 to 444	Obstruction to public servant	74	2	—	—	8	3	—	1	4	26	5	22	—	—
41	445 to 447	Obstruction to justice	112	3,512	24	16	6,378	2,217	241	13	45	344	643	280	—	—
Total			186	3,514	24	16	6,386	2,220	241	14	49	370	648	280	—	—

Part I.—Return of Cases

Serial number	Law	(7)	Number (in millions) at beginning of year	Case report in million	Total for all years (of 1910-1919)	Number missed altogether	Cases in which a verdict was reached during trial or by summary judgment or otherwise (cases were not finally decided as follows: 343 and 401 (1914))	Verdicts of fact	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court to have occurred to be not a fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offense was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or annulled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
115	"	Absentment of non-cognizable offense no conviction etc.											
117	"	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offense by public etc.											
118-119	"	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offense											
190B(1), 190B(2)-	"	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy											
		Total											
CLASS I.—Offenses against the State Public Tranquility &c.													
2	121 to 130	Offences against the State		4	4				4				
3	13	Harbouring deserters by Masters of ship.											
4	172 to 190 *01 to 201 211 to 215 225A 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	458	4,214	4,000	100	438	861	2,816	47	80		2
5	141 to 160, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	11	101	112	16	0	23	25	15			
6	183 to 200 203 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	88	538	640	85	24	246	192	81	35		
7	466 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts	31	176	207	41	9	80	31	37	10		
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	41	45	1		12	27	5			
9	463 to 469	Making or using false trade-marks		8	8	7		3	8	1			
10	149 153A to 166, 180,	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	3	63	65	2	6	14	29	4			
		Total	595	5,195	5,781	246	355	1,260	3,150	570	135		
CLASS II.—Offences against the Person.													
11	212 to 216	Gauding miscreancy		7	7	3							
12	270	Buying or disposing of slaves		1	1	1							
13	276	Slavery by the husband		3	3	3			1	3			
		Total		11	11	7			1	4			
CLASS III.—Offences against the Property.													
14	274 to 281	Theft	31	479	509	218	38	124	27	69	10		
		Total	31	479	509	218	38	124	27	69	10		
CLASS IV.—Offences against the Person.													
15		Wrongful confinement	30	300	330	100	30	10	10	10			
16		Obstruction	100	1,000	1,100	100	100	100	100	100			
17		Staying on goods or vehicles	10	100	110	10	10	10	10	10			
18		Unlawfully transferring land	10	100	110	10	10	10	10	10			

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number reported at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for the year (cols 4 and 5)	Number of cases tried out trial	Cases in which accused died or escaped or charges were abandoned or withdrawn (see item 34) and 494 of 1941	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A VERDICT DISCHARGE OR ACQUITTAL CONVICTION	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property														
18	412, 413	Cheating	191	1,009	1,200	109	15	509	98	158	31	-	-	2
19	418 to 425	Criminal misappropriation of property	62	677	739	32	57	328	69	61	16	1	-	-
20	426 427 434	Mischief (simple)	1,636	15,075	16,711	5,505	6,029	1,620	972	1,885	134	-	-	12
Total			2,059	17,761	19,850	7,636	6,243	2,457	1,069	2,104	181	1	-	14
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above														
21	496	Offences against religion	-	10	10	1	2	1	1	5	-	-	-	-
22	496 to 498	Criminal breach of contract of service	10	162	172	70	57	12	19	14	-	-	-	-
23	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	562	4,128	4,700	1,536	1,561	704	115	484	56	-	-	1
24	500 to 502	Defamation	41	496	537	237	160	77	19	44	2	-	-	-
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation insult and annoyance	160	2,341	2,501	1,004	383	191	311	212	18	-	-	1
26	571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 589, 590	Public and local nuisances	25	222	247	22	34	59	207	13	2	-	-	-
27	594A	Keeping a lottery office	1	6	7	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace	226	256	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	69	322	391	52	51	165	273	51	-	-	-	-
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Dispute as to immovable property	371	1,176	1,547	378	106	(a)	(a)	212	-	-	-	-
31	Cases under Chapter XXV, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	56	924	980	110	229	462	174	67	-	-	-	-
32	Section 296, C. P. C.	Privious and vexatious charges	-	221	221	-	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Section 304, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds	3	504	517	18	2	63	425	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1,274	12,929	14,203	5,058	5,526	2,839	2,513	1,490	76	-	-	-
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,265	21,540	22,805	1,280	6,200	1,200	10,200	1,200	10	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL			2,539	34,469	37,008	6,338	11,726	4,039	12,713	2,690	86	-	-	-

(a) Total Amount of Rs. 101.

PART II —Return of persons concerned in cases

Serial number	LAW	OFFENSE	Persons committed at beginning of trial or against whom it was begun	On complaint	In Magistrate's court or information received from others	Persons not arrested before trial or during the year ending at end of the year	Persons who appeared at the trial	Persons charged after a summons with the trial	A guilty verdict reached	(convicted)	Percentage of persons convicted or acquitted (column 10 divided by column 9) (chair 10 to 16)	Persons imprisoned at close of the year	Number concerned in cases abandoned or impounded without owner and number who died or escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted or acquitted the offense	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
115	-	Abuse of mail (mailing of obscene matter)													
117	-	Obstruction of justice (non-cognizable offense by public etc.)													
118-119	-	Obstruction of justice (non-cognizable offense by public etc.)													
120B 1A 120B (2)	-	Non-cognizable criminal offenses													
Total															
CLASS I.—Offenses against the State															
1. Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.															
2	101 to 130	Offense against the State		1	3			4		4					
3	137	Harbouring thieves by Master of ship													
4	172 to 190, 201 to 211, 213 to 215, 217 to 220	Offences against public justice	456	3,094	2,543	298	5,790	74	1,40	3,88	60.03	392	613		1
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223	Offenses by public servants	"	82	41	"	143	5	50	49	39.2	10	29		
6	193 to 200, 202 to 211, 401 to 404	Falsely giving false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	63	368	336	51	616	25	305	206	34.1	66	11		
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts	63	186	18	13	224	2	158	21	18.4	20	5		
8	264 to 267	Offenses relating to weights and measures	"	22	13	"	41		14	24	64.5	3			
9	482 to 488	Making or using false trade-marks	"	8	2	"	10		4	6	60				
10	149 183A to 186 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	6	60	73	8	133	2	39	91	63.4		10		
Total			609	3,791	2,939	383	6,966	112	1,967	3,793	56.4	426	668		1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1			2		2			2			
12	370	Killing or disposing of slaves	"												
13	374	Rape by the husband	"	2			2			2	66.6	1			
Total			1	4			4		2	2	50	3			
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property															
14	384 to 386	Bribe	59	496	2	21	536	36	377	67	13.4	53	11		
Total			59	496	2	21	536	36	377	67	13.4	53	11		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person															
15	387 to 394	Wrongful confinement Criminal force Hurt on grave or violent provocation Voluntarily causing hurt	1,311	15,473	5	3,366	14,306	3,730	5,165	1,377	19.0	700	2,313		
16	395 to 398	Wrongful confinement Criminal force Hurt on grave or violent provocation Voluntarily causing hurt	1,430	21,456	70	3,366	12,416	3,366	5,279	3,000	37.7	1,311	3,666		
Total			2,741	36,929	70	6,732	26,722	7,096	10,444	4,377	38.7	1,311	5,979		

(2) Excluding words 20.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered

OFFENSE	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of property recovered	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of property recovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A)—Cognizable							
1 Theft	(a) In conjunction with larceny, house trespass or house breaking	1,696	4,124	13.4	257,270 3 64	92,271 15 1	35
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,231	1,184	94.04	1,34,216 14 3½	53,392 10 6	39.7
	(c) Other thefts	23,476	6,963	29.6	12,82,986 12 34	2,28,310 6 8	17.7
2 Robbery	(a) Dacoity	665	201	30.2	5,55,553 15 1	29,466 6 9	5.3
	(b) Other robbery	353	80	22.6	83,467 15 9	25,929 10 4	31.06
3 Criminal breach of trust		477	117	24.5	74,738 9 6½	19,221 7 9½	25.7
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent		63	16	25.4	42,381 6 0	1,597 3 9	3.7
Total		59,986	13,085	21.8	47,48,614 12 6	4,50,189 12 10½	9.4
(B)—Non cognizable							
5 Extortion		100	1	1.0	3,595 0 0	28 0 0	.7
6 Criminal misappropriation		126	17	13.4	8,743 4 0	500 0 0	6.06
Total		226	18	7.9	12,338 4 0	558 0 0	4.5

Property in cases in which investigation was refused on the ground of civil dispute is not included

STATE

Showing the sanctioned strength and cost of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NUMBER OF HEAD CONTABLES			NUMBER OF CONTABLES			15
								Foot	Wala	Mounted	Foot	Wala	Mounted	
Office of the Inspector General of Police, Dacca Rajshahi Burdwan and Bakarganj Ranges, Criminal Investigation Department	1	2	1	3	7	26	13				33			38
														5
	1	2	1	3	7	26	13				61			134
	(a)													
Total	7	4	1	3	7	26	15				94			177
Dacca		2	3	1	11	112	9	166			1 68			1 570
Mymensingh			3	1	12	143	10	10			1 210			1 338
Fariapur			1	1	8	65	94				623			794
Rajshahi		2	1	9	90	119		119			867			1 085
Total		8	8	3	40	410	2	541			3 968			4 987
Chittagong		1	1	1	6	50	2	79			628			768
Tripura		1	1	1	7	61	88				577			735
Coakhal						33	43				361			413
Total		4	2	2	18	144	7	208			1 536			1 916
Rajshahi		1	1		6	56	76				552			693
Dumuria		1	1		5	57	2				541			670
Jalpaiguri		1		1	5	40	51(e)				447			545
Rangpur			1		7	77	77				569			723
Bogra		1		1	4	30	2				258			361
Pabna		1	1	1	4	3	61				483			605
Maldah		1	1	1	4	33	43				3 244			416
Darjeeling		1	1	1	4	56	69				506			622
Total		9	4	5	46	32	6	480			3 710			4 634
Burdwan		2	1	1	11	61	2	104			844			1 007
Hubbani		1	1	1	5	35	42				310			392
Baunkura		1	1	1	5	35	36				405			556
Mulnapore		2	2	1	10	94	116				951			1 177
Hugli		1	1	1	8	69	2	10			1 042			1 250
Howrah		1	1	1	8	57	10	122			1 296			1 498
Total		8	7	6	47	302	16	564			4 900			5,900
24 Parganas		2	1	1	12	116	4	185			1,543			1,866
Nadia		1	1	1	7	70	86				780			954
Murshidabad		1	1	1	7	63	91				748			912
Jessore		1	1	1	7	62	71				587			679
Khulna		1	1	1	5	60	67				501			635
Total		6	4	6	38	371	4	502			4 115			5 048
RAILWAY POLICE.														
East Indian Railway, Howrah		1			7	38	10	47			260			368
Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah		1			7	38	5	49			290			391
Ditto, Saidpur		1			5	30	4	37			288			380
Total		3			19	106	20	148			848			1,139
Port Police					1	1	1	1			4			7
River Police		1	1	1	5	42				59		377		359
TRAINING SCHOOLS.														
Police Training College, Sardah		2			7	16		54			38			102
Constable Training School, Barhampton					1	2		13			8			23
Constable Training School, Dacca					1	2		22			8			23
Total		2			8	34		89			54			157
GRAND TOTAL		45	27+25	38	169	1,629	53	2,556			19,204	377		24,317
		(4)	(3)					(4)						(2)
														24,342

NOTE.—(a) One Deputy Inspector General, six Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents and 44 Inspectors, 86 sub-Inspectors, (b) One appointment of Superintendent has been vacant in consequence of the creation of a temporary post of Deputy Superintendent, (c) Of the total number of 25 Assistant P.M.s are for leave vacancies, (d) Figures for the Police, etc., as furnished by the Accountant General, are shown, (e) Including seven officers employed in the District Police, (f) There is a difference of one head constable as compared with the strength of head constables as shown in the last column in consequence of the transfer of the Head Constable to the District Police, (g) The figures under this head are for the District Police, (h) Assistant sub-Inspectors.

MENT D

Civil Police for the year 1921.

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial funds	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial funds	Grand total cost (columns 1 and 2)	Area of districts in square miles	Population	Urban population of district	Number of police stations	Number of police officers	PROPORTION OF POLICE		Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated	Proportion of cognizable crimes investigated to the police force
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						To one	To one hundred		
			9,236,383,430	3,125,967,483,730,24,556,63,008	150,052,117,061,50,853,59,907	37	51,000,3	1 to 1 1 to 40 1 to 9 1 to 3	1 to 1988.5 1 to 315.7 1 to 483.3 1 to 411.5	4,640,5,411,9,023,4,174	2.9 2.4 1.5 3.8
			14,800	1,831,11	3,767,673	14,000		1 to 29	1 to 54.1	16,078	3.2
			4,497,2,580,1,216	1,611,422,43,073,1,178	40,062,64,440,7,715	21	21,14	1 to 3 1 to 34 1 to 36	1 to 988.2 1 to 372.0 1 to 366.06	1,409,2,408,1,034	1.8 3.8 2.5
			1,072	56,781	112,878	56		1 to 34	1 to 204.3	4,901	2.5
			6,620,3,246,381,3,436,1,513,1,055,1,531,1,164	1,489,670,170,350,836,69,2,007,854,1,048,606,1,380,494,985,665,82,748	8,678,180,14,913,50,419,16,300,44,861,28,835,28,03	27,30,17,30,12,17,15,17		1 to 34 1 to 58 1 to 53 1 to 46 1 to 38 1 to 27 1 to 44 1 to 18	1 to 215.7 1 to 205.3 1 to 119 1 to 346.7 1 to 294.7 1 to 225.6 1 to 98.93 1 to 454.5	2,136,2,154,1,320,3,639,1,895,2,211,1,074,1,481	3.08 3.2 2.4 4.8 5.2 3.7 2.5 2.2
			19,047	10,345,664	235,600	173		1 to 41	1 to 222.5	15,840	3.4
			2,708,1,758,2,670,5,005,1,188,530	1,438,926,847,470,1,019,841,866,660,1,030,142,997,408	9,741,23,751,60,889,96,869,179,340,218,610	25,16,21,3,0,10		1 to 26 1 to 44 1 to 47 1 to 42 1 to 9 1 to 3	1 to 1401.03 1 to 918.1 1 to 1834.4 1 to 2,055.6 1 to 564.1 1 to 665.8	3,998,1,735,913,3,812,2,574,8,481	3.8 4.4 1.6 3.3 2.05 4.6
			13,504	8,000,640	674,600	138		1 to 23	1 to 1364.5	21,613	3.6
			4,556,2,778,2,121,2,904,4,730	2,538,205,1,447,372,1,262,514,1,722,319,1,458,034	619,887,96,888,87,885,21,295,31,918	40,25,28,25,23		1 to 26 1 to 29 1 to 23 1 to 42 1 to 74	1 to 1408.4 1 to 1559.2 1 to 1384.3 1 to 2556.4 1 to 2288.2	5,406,2,499,2,008,3,218,2,183	2.8 2.8 2.2 2.2 3.4
			17,889	8,053,644	867,853	142		1 to 34	1 to 1695.1	14,814	2.9
						13,13,18					
						44					
1,45,78,431 (2)		1,42,76,432	71,684	26,614,442	2,276,442	688		1 to 39	1 to 1873.9	72,825	2.9

on average, 22 assistant sub-inspectors, 164 head constables and 528 constables were temporarily inactivated. Inspector General, Intelligence Branch.

last argument statement and this is due to the fact that the appointment of a head constable proposed to be challenged has subsequently

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) for the year 1921

Division	District	SANCTIONED STRENGTH IN C P & M FORCE PAID FROM POSTAL REVENUES							COST OF POLICE			VACANCIES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER	
		Number of Commissioned	Number of Assistant Commissioned	Number of Subalterns	Number of Havildars and Naiks	Number of Sepoys (including buglers)	Total	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 8)	Total pay of all ranks *	All other expenditure	Total cost	Officers	Non commissioned officers and men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion)	Dacca	1	3	16	10	0	843		Rs 3 33 016	Rs 1 01 191	Rs 4 34 207		6
	Total	1	3	16	10	703	843		3,33 016	1 01 191	4 34 207		6

* Including clerical and hospital establishment

STATEMENT E.

MENT E

management of the Civil Police for the year 1921

[illegible]

Down in the Amount of \$100,000 for the year 1981. The increase over last year has been applied to the column for expenditure of funds. The increase has been applied to the column for expenditure of funds of the statement.

STATE

Abstract of the result of police enquiries into certain classes of cognizable crime

Sl. No.	Offence	PATNA			MIR JHABAD			JEORH			KHEJURA			BARDWAN		
		Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
142-143 1 144-145	(i) Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	31	31	46	19	12	14	1	3	9	14	12	38	22	18
	(ii) Other offences against the State (public tranquility, etc.)	40	30	30	8	1	6				16	12	11	19	14	11
302-303 304 305-306 and 307	(iii) Murder, attempt at murder, culpable homicide and murder by abettors	63	40	9	6	22	5	14	14		26	19	4	33	36	9
344-345 346 347-348 349 and 350	(iv) Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons	144	76	71	104	18		53	10	11	80	16	18	100	18	11
351-352 353 and 354	(v) Serious criminal offences	0	16	8	0	14	8	5	4	2	14	16	4	6	3	1
	(vi) Other serious offences against the person	50	26	10	33	20	2	16	3	6	8	17	11	94	13	7
355-356 357 and 358	(vii) Larceny and theft	121	102	11	71	70	5	4	42	4	15	11	5	22	20	5
359-360 361 and 362	(viii) Burglary, housebreaking, etc.	46	36	6	41	50	4	22	26	2	44	35	6	26	21	2
440-441 442 and 443	(ix) House-breaking and serious house trespass	1398	1302	112	925	200	31	71	700	40	1013	987	33	1094	1016	36
341-342 343 and 344	(x) Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	11	11	12	5	6	10		0	11	2	7	17	10	6
379-380 381 and 382	(xi) Theft	1570	1238	42	655	548	120	504	457	93	603	527	179	684	517	192
411-412 413 and 414	(xii) Receiving stolen property	100	84	3	47	25	24	24	22	18	104	87	67	48	36	30
455-456 457 and 458	(xiii) Larceny and house-trespass	36	28	18	54	29	21	26	0	9	37	26	9	28	21	7
	Total	2707	2049	384	2065	1737	282	1556	1378	192	3026	1789	365	1986	1747	335
	Percentage of detected cases to true cases	37.02			16.1			13.2			20.4			19.1		
	Number of police engaged in prevention and detection of crime—															
	Inspectors	14			5			5			5			5		
	Sub-Inspectors	104			43			41			44			40		
	Head-constables (a)	181			41			71			49			49		
	Constables	1,115			608			489			262			269		
	Total	1,414			697			596			320			359		
	Crime per head of police engaged in prevention and detection of crime	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True	Detected	True
		3.1	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.4

(a) Including Inspectors

MENT G

with the strength of the police employed in the prevention and detection of crime in 1921

BISHAM			BANARAS			MUNSHI			HOWRAH			RAJAHMUNDRY			DURGAM			JALPAIGURI		
Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	8	3	11	6	4	9	1	4	8	16	8	65	28	17	26	19	16	4	2	1
13	11	7	4	3	3	9	5	4	4		4	18	18	3	18	1	12	12	17	8
11	9	4	15	19	5	30	9	9	32	9	6	17	17	2	31	5	8	24	3	23
31			3	3	3	31	14	0	32	19	14	114	30	15	74	14	12	24	6	34
6		2	1	1	1	23	4	4	10	6		17	8	6	11	8	4	12	8	7
24	0	10	10	8	4	40	0	1	4	10	6	62	37	15	48	24	17	23	14	10
40	36	9	16	13		134	11	5	6	62	10	61	46	6	70	44	10	74	51	3
41	37	1	0	18		140	120	0	76	18	4	10	10	1	46	36	2	40	86	3
513	49	23	330	215	10	930	86	39	23	694	74	518	404	50	928	801	14	809	819	42
6	2	2	7	5	2	40	16	3	12	4	1	23	10	1	16	5	8	9	4	6
739	661	207	285	202	6	1371	1139	291	653	650	189	1409	1322	42	570	497	137	801	744	116
99	27	21	8	4	2	63	46	33	51	50	40	49	30	28	60	50	44	35	28	25
19	10	11	9	7	3	60	43	16	29	15	10	56	32	14	36	23	21	25	13	14
1,481	1,316	804	442	681	110	2,991	2,467	449	1,747	1,479	388	2,508	2,109	639	1,681	1,570	298	1,921	1,769	369
234			168			181			248			302			1304			152		
3			3			7			6			13			4			6		
32			27			67			47			78			40			41		
35			61			81			102			163			53			50		
122			246			460			551			1,071			278			272		
179			319			635			706			1,315			375			370		
True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected	
78	27		104	4	13	146	11		200	15		24	14		4	17		20	13	

STATE

Abstract of the result of police enquiries into certain classes of cognizable crime with

		RAIPUR			TADPA			MALDA			DARJEELING			DACCA					
Sl. No.	Crime	In	Un	Total	In	Un	Total	In	Un	Total	In	Un	Total	In	Un	Total			
		4	40	44	5	40	45	6	40	46	67	69	75	60	61	67			
143-1 150 and 151	(i) Theft of property and mischief	10	10	7	5	44	1	9	10	1	1	14	10	9	56	28	16		
	(ii) Other offences on the State public tranquility etc	10	7	3	20	10	11	3	4	16	8	7	4	4	3	40	95	17	
200 300 374 300, 308 and 390	(iii) Murder attempt at murder culpable homicide and murder by dacoits	10	10		30	29	6	18	18	11	3	3	3		07	45	9		
324 350 356 351 and 350	(iv) Grievous hurt and murtly dangerous weapon	33	4	6	70	14	10	35	11	12	9	6	5	19	3	6	104	35	31
354 356 354 and 354	(v) Serious offence	10	6	5	19	8		16	10	8	3	3	3	6	4	0	22	13	5
	(vi) Other serious offence against the person	47	9	7	18	20	4	7	16	10	9	6	5	7	2	1	42	23	16
374 374 385 384 and 385	(vii) Robbery and dacoity	6	4	3	110	101		30	30	0	0	0	2	12	10	1	50	42	6
370 360 361 361 361 and 362 362-440	(iii) Serious offence including murder by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	06	03	2	51	39	3	42	33	0	0	16	5	0	28	20	4		
419-47 465 and 465 - 460	(ix) House breaking and serious house trespass	318	24	24	163	1608	4	113	1113	4	408	469	11	152	145	06	2390	2329	88
341 34 and 344	(x) Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	4	0	00	11	10	14	10	2	4	2		7	3	3	24	7	11
370, 360, 361 and 362	(xi) Theft	306	150	63	323	718	181	666	486	116	051	213	4	357	324	108	924	828	309
411 412, 413 and 414	(xii) Receiving property stolen	30	00	0	01	03	62	06	54	40	21	26	21	44	38	33	168	111	86
413 416 417 and 418	(xiii) Lurking criminal trespass and house	34	21	9	41	23	16	41	32	13	15	2	4	75	35	59	53	30	23
Total		1701	1501	194	3,008	3,723	385	2,081	1,884	265	600	811	106	705	585	260	3,948	3,531	671
Percentage of detected cases to true cases		12.2			14.1			15.2			13.7			49.7			17.5		
Number of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime--																			
Inspectors		3			10			3			3			5			14		
Sub-Inspectors		30			76			35			23			35			117		
Head constables (a)		25			106			40			31			36			160		
Constables		181			581			213			164			249			1,066		
Total		179			778			279			230			316			1,337		
		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected		True, Detected	
Crime per head of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime		3.4		2.106		3.5		6.2		3.5		1.8		7		2.6		4	

(a) Including Assistant

MENT G—concluded

the strength of the police employed in the prevention and detection of crime in 1921—concl.

JAMIN ROU			T A			I KARA I			FATHUR			N ARA I			CHITTA CRO			TOTAL OF DISTRICTS		
Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected	Inv	True	Detected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	39	7	4		4	13	4	7		31	1	4	1	3	13	1	110	611	31
41	1	1		13		2	10	10	16	10	1				13	6	6	4	3	236
10	86	18	33	2	10	85		3	36	3		10		2	4	13		833	679	105
39	21	5	60	13	16	30	18	20	77	10	18	36	14	10	4	7	9	2161	451	424
61	5	10	4	3	2		5	5		4	4	4	3	1	5	3	1	33	220	107
65	4	10	10	6	5	38	14	13	1	10	6	11	9	5	8	6		746	649	216
85	46	8	17	13	2	51	43	8	10	17		9	1	4	7	5	3	1306	109	138
80	58	9	10	20	2	14	18	3	12	9	1	13	14		10	18	3	1030	607	69
2918	2847	100	1809	116	66	1003	1036	64	920	894	40	187	570	60	60	599	41	26410	26304	1173
50	10	1		6	1	4	17	16	4	1	1	13	0	6	10	6	7	456	189	151
808	704	343	530	457	17	901	110	100	30	356	141	104	110	61	206	266	84	18799	18326	4718
91	80	62	95	5	64	104	55	84	85	60	47	36	103	21	44	36	33	1874	1275	1048
97	60	31	23	18	5	67	47	25	12	6	2	7	5	4	29	10	13	999	654	395
4,613	4107	726	2931	1932	578	3,660	3188	660	1,692	1450	314	948	684	101	1,226	1,063	216	56374	45,723	9,204
1: 2			19 3			17 5			21 6			15 1			20 2			18 6		
8			5			7			6			3			1			184		
100			40			59			43			22			24			1,355		
121			62			91			71			28			55			1,649		
678			608			469			320			189			301			10,669		
902			411			236			418			296			277			15,341		
True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected	
41	10		27	19		509	106		24	17		146	17		272	10		34	10	

STATE

Showing the strength and cost of the village watch in several districts

Serial number	NAME OF DISTRICTS	Number of chaudhurs under A VI (L C) of 40	Number of chaudhurs under XX of 181	Number of chaudhurs in the district and various non-ina- tion	Number of diftars	Total number of chaudhurs and diftars	Total cost of chaudhurs and diftars	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—	
								For neglect of duty	For substantive offences, such as theft etc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs A P		
1	Dacca	1 235			115	1,350	1,01,864 0 0		
2	Narayanganj	712			87	429	75,538 0 0		1
3	Munshiganj	640			76	721	54,206 0 0		
4	Manikganj	639			63	702	61,963 0 0	7	1
	Total	3,261			341	3,602	2,93,574 0 0	7	2
5	Mymensingh	1 943			210	2,158	1,68,298 0 0		
6	Jaridpur	1,060			127	1 167	79,253 0 0	8	2
7	Tangail	1,586			179	1,765	1,27,140 0 0	1	
8	Netrokona	1,123			126	1,249	86,575 0 0		
9	Kishoreganj	1,223			125	1,348	93,615 0 0	2	
	Total	6,935			772	7,707	5,54,881 0 0	11	2
10	Faridpur	1,067			116	1 183	72,372 0 0		
11	Gopalganj	828			87	915	55,944 0 0		2
12	Goalundo	760			84	844	51,648 0 0	4	
13	Madaripur	1,794			180	1,974	1 20,816 0 0		1
	Total	4 449			467	4,916	3,00,780 0 0	4	3
14	Barisal	2 156			190	2,346	1,43,040 0 0	1	1
15	Pirojpur	1,486			134	1,620	98,820 0 0		1
16	Patuakhali	1,306			117	1,423	86,784 0 0		
17	Bhola	553			48	601	36,636 0 0		1
	Total	5,501			489	5,990	3,65,280 0 0	1	3
18	Chittagong	2,084			215	2,299	1,40,980 0 0	1	
19	Cox's Bazar	323				323	19,812 7 0		
	Total	2,407			215	2,622	1,60,792 7 0	1	
20	Comilla	1,520			128	1,648	1,00,416 0 0		
21	Brahmanbaria	975			73	1,048	63,560 3 0		2
22	Chandpur	610			52	662	43,513 0 0		
	Total	3,105			253	3,358	2,07,489 3 0		2
23	Noakhali	1 354			119	1,473	1 13,570 0 0		1
24	Feni	534			37	571	43,951 0 0		
	Total	1,888			156	2,044	1,57,521 0 0		1
25	Rajshahi	1,361			135	1,396	85,380 0 0		
26	Naogaon	881			78	959	59,901 0 0		
27	Natore	1,038			109	1,147	69,828 0 0		
	Total	3,279			322	3,496	2,15,109 0 0		

MENT H

of the province with figures of the rewards and punishments during the year 1921.

[illegible]

Serial number	NAME OF SUB-DIVISION	Number of			Number of	Total number of	Total cost of chankidars	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—	
		Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	of chankidars		For neglect of duty	For substantive offences such as theft etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							P A I		
28	Dumajur	1,002			130	1632	1,24,970 0 0		2
29	Thakurgaon	1,346			170	1466	1,24,985 0 0		
30	Balughat	879			78	957	68,776 0 0		3
	Total	3,227			378	4,655	3,18,729 0 0		5
31	Jalpaiguri	1,239			117	1,356	86,965 0 0		
32	Alipore	290			28	318	19,488 0 0		
	Total	1,529			145	1,674	1,06,453 0 0		
33	Ranapur	1,230			141	1,431	95,060 0 0		1
34	Nilphamari	1,015			107	1,122	68,851 0 0		1
35	Kurigram	1,097			107	1,204	73,740 0 0	1	
36	Gaibandha	1,007			100	1,107	67,812 0 0	46	
	Total	4,499			455	4,864	3,05,463 0 0	47	2
37	Bogra	1,534			132	1,666	1,11,833 6 0		2
38	Pabna	1,077			101	1,178	84,816 0 0	6	
39	Sirajgunj	1,231			106	1,339	96,474 0 0	1	1
	Total	2,308			207	2,517	1,81,290 0 0	7	1
40	Malda	1,846			185	2,031	1,47,838 0 0		
41	Siliguri (Darjeeling)	148			24	172	12,607 2 0	14	1
42	Burdwan	1,407	189	20	94	1,719	1,14,823 8 4		
43	Asansol	849			61	910	66,244 5 0	14	1
44	Kalra	509			35	544	41,792 0 0		2
45	Katwa	527		12	36	575	42,928 12 0		
	Total	3,292	189	41	226	3,748	2,65,788 9 4	14	3
46	Birbhum	1,515			123	1,638	1,25,964 0 0		
47	Rampurhat	871			63	934	71,805 0 0		
	Total	2,386			186	2,572	1,97,769 0 0		
48	Bankura	1,404		321	146	1,871	1,02,928 4 9		4
49	Vishnupur	920			92	1,012	67,875 4 6		1
	Total	2,324		321	238	2,833	1,70,803 9 3		5
50	Mirdasapur	2,281	42	499	190	2,962	1,59,428 12 0	64	1
51	Contai	1,120			108	1,228	85,936 0 6		
52	Tamluk	1,297			183	1,480	70,354 12 6		
53	Ghatol	602			59	661	43,938 3 6		1
	Total	5,280	42	499	485	6,276	3,55,667 12 6	64	2

Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Percentage of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit	Number of men in the unit
11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	937	545			7	4				
10	884	613			127	86				
12	223	562			87	910				
44	2,344	5901			291	71				
18	609	06			205	105				
6	204	6603			14	44				
24	873	530			279	166				
7	935	658			282	162				
9	732	661			483	404				
18	975	925			484	401				
3	472	4706			225	23				
37	3,14	657			1424	292				
34	788	494	10	10 0	399	245				
30	751	668	1	100 0	161	137				
43	777	613	3	15 0	569	427				
73	1,528	639	4	115 0	730	291				
19	1,260	629			249	122				
1	76	534			9	52				
15	177	111	77	85 12	50	76				
3	385	442	19	16 0	159	195				
6	396	742	129	12 0	113	444				
2	267	467	104	56 4	3	186				
26	1,225	338	329	170 0	390	175				
33	1,169	738	485	915 0	135	378				
21	412	463	176	420 0	102	297				
54	1,591	635	661	1,335 0	237	949				
16	684	365	68	222 4	361	229				
21	389	406			125	129				
37	1,053	379	68	222 4	496	192				
65	1,440	59	21	34 7	185	69				
53	408	372			117	95				
14	882	612			120	83				
6	157	248			8	12				
138	2,362	488	21	34 7	430	71				

Sl. no.	NAME OF DIVISION	Number of battalions and A.V.I. (B.C.) of 1870	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817	Number of chaukidars including ghat police under various denominations	Number of dafadars	Total number of chaukidars and dafadars	Total cost of chaukidars and dafadars	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—	
								For neglect of duty	For substantive offences, such as theft, etc.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs A P		
54	Hoochly	746			56	802	59,088 0 0		
55	Derampore	644		1	54	699	51,516 0 0		
56	Arambigh	620			43	663	48,768 0 0		3
	Total	2,010		1	153	2,164	1,59,372 0 0		3
57	Howrah	477			34	509	37,950 0 0		1
58	Ulubaria	771			63	834	70,812 0 0		1
	Total	1,246			97	1,343	1,08,762 0 0		1
59	24 Parganas	983			87	1,070	70,701 11 0		
60	Barackpore	108			12	120	7,965 12 0		
61	Barasat	404			53	517	34,340 5 0		
62	Basirhat	592			61	653	43,276 13 0		
63	Diamond Harbour	947			77	1,024	67,760 1 0		
	Total	3,094			290	3,384	2,23,844 10 0		
64	Nadia	753			73	826	46,146 7 6	1	
65	Kushtia	947			96	1,043	63,789 0 0	2	
66	Chusadanga	537			53	590	36,508 15 3	2	
67	Meherpur	636			65	701	55,936 8 8	3	1
68	Ranaghat	420			49	469	28,812 0 0	1	
	Total	3,293			336	3,629	2,31,192 15 5	9	1
69	Murshidabad	802			77	879	53,664 0 0		
70	Lalbagh	403			40	443	27,396 2 8		
71	Kandi	512			46	558	33,949 0 0		1
72	Jangipur	400			34	434	26,480 0 0		
	Total	2,117			197	2,314	1,41,489 2 8		
73	Jessore	727			62	789	52,883 0 0		
74	Jheudah	644			55	699	50,328 0 0		
75	Narail	510			45	555	39,627 0 0		
76	Magura	590			51	641	45,863 0 0		
77	Bongaon	699			46	745	53,640 0 0	8	
	Total	3,170			259	3,429	2,42,141 0 0	8	
78	Khulna	597			58	655	42,806 0 0		
79	Bagerhat	723			63	786	54,499 0 0		
80	Satkhira	916			74	990	52,900 0 0		
	Total	2,236			195	2,431	1,50,205 0 0		
	Grand Total	76,539	231	809	7,155	84,787	57,66,495 15 2		

STATEMENT I

Quinquennial statement showing true cases of serious crime

YEAR	Footing (Serial No 9 and 10 at A I)	Marker (Serial No 11)	Culpable homicide (Serial No 12)	Administer- ing drug (Serial No 13)	Drugs (Serial No 14)	Robbery (Serial No 15)	House- breaking (Serial Nos 16 and 17)	Theft ordinary (Serial No 18)	Theft cattle (Serial No 19)	Receiving stolen property (Serial No 20)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceding five years from 1916 to 1920	1,012	419	204	27	576	340	47,323	27,729	980	1,439
1916	1,087	440	211	35	547	330	46,941	26,833	1,193	1,397
1917	1,199	425	201	33	439	314	48,095	26,581	935	1,485
1918	1,081	446	217	26	640	349	46,000	25,548	644	1,400
1919	931	388	174	27	686	404	49,291	30,860	1,120	1,470
1920	924	400	221	17	72	331	47,290	29,824	1,011	1,447
Total	5,213	2,099	1,024	138	2,884	1,728	236,617	138,646	4,903	7,199
1921	1,100	413	245	26	716	389	43,942	26,221	916	1,335

STATEMENT J.

Remands

NAMES OF DISTRICTS	Remands											
	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year	Number of large sheets in press at first of year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24 Parganas	1,320	378	233	149	110	95	69	41	88	46.2	53.04	153
Nadia	537	137	77	81	56	42	33	19	36	39.85	40.07	53
Murshidabad	349	95	53	48	33	25	24	11	20	42.4	42.04	40
Jessore	571	171	129	71	63	35	21	16	16	52.5	46.03	49
Khulna	580	175	85	65	53	37	34	21	37	44.7	42.7	68
Total	3,357	956	577	417	320	234	181	112	197	45.6	49.1	383
Burdwan	771	205	93	70	78	67	39	38	51	38.6	52.4	130
Birbhum	467	149	60	46	50	39	23	16	34	44.7	48.5	50
Bankura	213	55	32	34	34	18	11	5	15	41.3	56.9	8
Midnapore	873	233	153	137	120	63	47	28	36	44.2	43.3	56
Hooghly	628	124	140	102	79	53	40	14	25	42	35.5	51
Howrah	1,183	312	359	149	104	65	40	24	38	56.5	45.7	95
Total	4,158	1,079	637	538	465	305	200	125	199	41.4	46.8	390
Barisal	511	143	77	64	50	43	18	24	28	43.05	52.09	64
Dinajpur	494	124	62	61	78	42	27	11	23	37.6	37.5	66
Jalpaiguri	305	87	48	39	36	21	22	5	23	44.2	49	24
Rangpur	736	190	103	94	77	48	39	24	43	39.2	37.2	118
Bogra	342	62	51	58	45	24	23	20	25	33.04	37.5	34
Pabna	506	52	28	41	59	56	66	29	78	15.8	20.9	97
Majda	186	67	25	27	16	12	11	5	8	49.4	63.1	15
Darjeeling	345	175	63	42	13	19	6	6	6	68.9	74.8	15
Total	3,425	900	457	426	369	265	212	124	239	39.6	43.9	433
Dacca	1,039	233	126	135	93	103	62	59	119	34.5	45.5	109
Mymensingh	1,194	249	191	171	154	97	64	34	66	36.8	37.8	168
Tippura	566	127	105	76	57	53	37	23	37	45.09	37.9	51
Total	2,799	609	422	382	304	253	163	116	222	36.8	36.0	328
Backarganj	1,018	137	118	136	121	112	87	60	126	25.04	23.01	121
Farulpur	545	146	75	61	63	40	32	22	39	40.5	44.2	67
Boekhal	294	44	33	31	28	19	18	15	58	26.1	38	48
Chittagong	933	59	38	28	36	23	15	24	40	29.1	33.3	70
Total	2,190	386	264	256	248	194	152	121	263	29.6	32.7	306
GRAND TOTAL	15,909	3,980	2,357	2,019	1,706	1,251	908	598	1,120	39.5	42.4	1,340

STATE

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention

District	Number of burglaries (Series A) (column 1-2)		Percentage not acquittal (column 3-4)		Number of thefts (Series B) (column 5-6)		Percentage not acquittal (column 7-8)		Number of proceedings under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code including those pending from last year	
	1900	1921	1900	1921	1900	1921	1900	1921	1900	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24 Parganas	2,044	1,906	29.1	26.02	1,816	1,785	17.3	17.03	50	40
Nadia	1,009	1,164	18.8	19.41	724	725	16.0	13.79	27	20
Murshidabad	1,158	1,059	24.5	27.1	800	629	22.2	20.8	43	28
Jessore	1,455	1,392	28.4	25.2	677	639	22.0	14.8	10	28
Khulna	2,127	1,664	37.3	38.7	1,052	700	32.0	26.4	56	41
Total	7,793	7,185	29.1	22.4	5,069	4,478	21.6	18.1	186	157
Bardwan	1,598	1,647	40.3	39.2	3,095	3,345	42.4	44.6	43	23
Birbhum	924	808	36.0	35.3	1,112	1,100	41.3	35.4	63	50
Bankura	395	417	21.4	17.2	426	325	26.5	26.7	14	13
Midnapore	1,507	1,740	42.1	45.3	1,962	2,013	35.5	35.5	41	56
Hooghly	1,137	951	27.2	26.2	943	798	18.7	22.7	21	15
Howrah	483	970	48.1	44.1	2,511	2,382	41.6	37.5	11	9
Total	6,444	6,533	37.7	37.7	10,049	9,963	37.8	42.2	193	166
Rajshahi	1,258	1,299	31.3	33.5	793	746	21.8	25.6	48	37
Dinajpur	1,485	1,413	50.4	40.8	1,040	1,306	52.3	44.8	62	62
Jalpaiguri	743	740	31.7	27.5	614	501	25.1	24.1	8	18
Rangpur	2,281	2,719	37.4	30.9	1,367	1,143	32.9	30.2	46	37
Bogra	1,199	1,243	28.9	24.3	752	636	29.2	22.9	39	27
Pabna	1,705	1,696	38.8	33.2	899	730	28.6	26.5	82	76
Malda	646	660	22.2	26.6	290	267	15.8	17.9	6	3
Darjeeling	191	159	14.1	11.32	456	374	6.5	9.62	3	3
Total	9,508	9,928	35.9	33.7	6,811	5,703	32.8	29.1	294	263
Dacca	3,856	2,939	37.3	18.3	1,542	1,002	24.0	15.4	85	108
Mymensingh	5,433	4,684	38.4	36.8	1,892	987	21.3	22.3	124	110
Tippura	2,282	2,012	30.4	33.7	805	591	19.7	16.9	86	94
Total	11,571	9,635	36.6	30.5	3,739	2,580	22.3	18.3	295	312
Bakarganj	3,742	3,125	41.1	35.5	1,425	1,032	33.1	24.03	174	144
Faridpur	1,467	1,473	34.8	37.2	1,601	478	10.8	23.4	45	25
Noakhali	819	907	53.8	35.5	277	220	19.1	20.4	20	20
Chittagong	870	851	27.5	27.2	452	364	13.0	22.5	44	57
Total	6,898	6,356	37.2	34.8	2,755	2,094	25.5	27.8	283	246
Grand Total	44,214	39,637	36.8	31.7	28,423	24,313	30.2	29.1	1,251	1,147

MENT K

from enquiry together with the result of bad-livelihood cases for 1921

Number of cases traced fully				Number of cases traced partially				Number of persons convicted and sentenced				INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION			
												Theft		Burglary	
1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
41	33	37	33	142	128	104	97	74.6	67.9	83.9	72.5				
22	11	14	19	63	46	42	23	44.7	48.7	62.3	78.02				
31	22	27	19	102	52	78	38	58.2	49.8	84.3	83.1				
8	3	8	9	19	28	11	13	38.5	37.1	82.7	80.8				
45	39	42	37	190	155	116	129	72.8	48.1	155.9	114.5				
147	108	132	105	507	409	350	300	59.2	52.3	91.1	84.0				
35	23	31	19	106	91	63	53	214.9	232.2	110.9	114.4				
52	36	57	45	140	116	133	111	118.8	129.7	98.7	95.3				
10	11	10	8	86	41	54	18	37.4	31.8	44.6	40.8				
33	44	29	37	161	120	84	96	70.7	75.6	53.8	65.3				
16	12	12	10	92	106	31	61	86.4	87.4	104.6	87.8				
9	7	7	7	28	17	16	3	266.1	261.9	93.5	106.6				
155	133	146	126	618	491	381	339	118.8	123.7	76.1	81.1				
45	34	41	30	244	162	179	132	53.5	50.3	84.9	83.8				
62	62	49	49	229	228	185	154	67.1	76.5	87.9	82.8				
8	13	6	11	62	89	44	45	68.02	53.5	82.3	79				
35	28	32	26	206	140	113	95	57.3	45.7	95.6	108.7				
33	24	29	23	203	172	146	121	76.5	63.3	121.9	123.8				
82	76	62	64	301	213	209	184	601.0	51.1	112.3	118.7				
6	3	6	3	14	11	12	8	28.8	27.09	64.6	66.7				
2	3	2	3	3	10	2	9	161.9	132.8	71.9	56.4				
273	243	227	209	1262	1,025	890	748	67.1	55.1	93.7	95.9				
74	96	67	89	191	221	132	173	52.08	32.1	130.2	94.01				
111	99	112	93	518	346	444	208	30.7	20.4	120.02	96.8				
69	79	64	76	982	380	276	282	33.1	21.5	93.9	78.5				
253	274	248	257	1,091	947	852	663	37.7	24.09	118.8	89.9				
154	121	149	113	502	322	406	285	58.5	42.5	154.06	136.8				
41	19	40	18	164	119	151	72	28.8	21.2	69.1	65.01				
16	23	16	21	77	89	55	63	22.1	14.4	62.1	61.7				
36	54	36	34	87	127	73	65	39.9	23.8	52.6	53.5				
247	197	241	196	880	657	685	493	37.4	23.2	85.7	79.7				
1,375	955	989	688	4,308	3,529	3,158	2,532	63.3	54.4	85.7	80.5				

STATEMENT L

RE-CONVICTIONS OF OLD OFFENDERS

Annual statement of re-convictions for the year 1921

NAMES OF DISTRICT	Number of persons convicted in the year under classes III and V	Number of persons convicted in the year under classes III and V	Percentage of column 3 to column 1	Number of persons in column 4 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons in column 5 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons in column 6 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons in column 7 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons in column 8 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons in column 9 against whom previous conviction proved	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding	Percentage of column 12 to column 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24 Parganas	877	167	19.04	68	42	27	14	8	8	912	183	20.06
Nadia	261	47	18.007	18	14	6	3	2	4	269	62	23.04
Murshidabad	238	46	19.3	25	13	6	1	1		326	63	17.2
Jessore	363	47	12.9	22	11	6	1	2	3	382	61	16.9
Kutaila	351	65	18.5	43	16	2	2	1	1	491	70	14.2
Total	2,090	372	17.7	176	96	47	23	14	16	2,380	439	18.02
Burdwan	415	108	26.02	40	26	18	6	3	15	543	88	16.2
Birbhum	374	77	20.5	39	18	10	4	3	3	442	84	19.1
Bankura	122	41	33.6	12	3		1		3	113	16	11.5
Midnapore	521	107	20.5	55	28	12	6	2	4	754	113	14.9
Hooghly	419	98	23.3	42	23	8	8	8	9	599	116	19.3
Howrah	699	197	28.1	94	29	20	19	10	25	635	156	24.5
Total	2,550	628	24.6	282	127	68	44	26	59	3,086	572	18.5
Barishahi	308	44	14.2	25	8	5	2	1	3	388	66	17.01
Dinajpur	394	50	12.7	25	15	5	3	1	1	361	49	13.5
Jalpaiguri	215	21	9.7	14	1	1		2	3	286	32	11.1
Rangpur	397	60	15.1	33	8	6	1	5	7	402	66	16.4
Bogra	217	22	10.1	6	5	4	1	2	4	229	32	13.9
Pabna	288	44	15.2	22	9	6	3	1	3	379	42	11.08
Makla	116	28	24.1	13	7	5	2	1		97	20	20.6
Darjeeling	227	32	14.09	15	9	2	1	1	4	292	21	7.19
Total	2,161	301	13.9	153	62	34	13	14	25	2,434	328	13.4
Dacca	693	153	22.07	78	36	18	6	6	9	941	196	20.8
Mymensingh	702	136	19.3	50	18	6	4	2	1	914	119	13.02
Tippura	381	93	24.4	51	23	7	6	2	4	613	81	13.7
Total	1,776	382	21.5	179	77	31	16	10	14	2,368	396	16.7
Bakarganj	502	89	17.5	53	15	10	4	1	5	714	83	11.6
Pandpur	328	87	26.5	21	8	6	2	1	3	514	58	11.3
Noakhali	157	29	18.4	17	3	1	2		1	216	26	12.0
Chittagong	250	46	18.4	22	9	5	5	2	2	391	49	12.5
Total	1,237	250	20.2	113	40	23	13	4	11	1,747	236	13.5
Grand Total	8,314	1,433	17.2	908	408	203	103	66	126	12,016	1,970	16.4

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Police Branch

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH OCTOBER 1922

RESOLUTION No 3507P1

READ—

The Report on the Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1921

READ also—

The report for the year 1920 and the resolution of Government recorded thereon

MR R B HYDE resumed charge of the department as Inspector-General of Police on the 3rd January 1921 on return from leave

2 The strength of the military police remained unchanged but its disposition was altered, the detachment located at Chinsura being strengthened by one Indian officer and 56 men transferred from the headquarters force at Dacca. Two officers of the Indian Army relieved two police officers as Assistant Commandants and the battalion has now its full complement of officers. Its services were invaluable during the periods of industrial and political unrest when disturbances were threatened or took place, officers and men performed their duties with cheerfulness, efficiency and restraint

3 A revised time scale of pay was sanctioned for officers of the Imperial Police Service, and effect was given to the enhanced rates of pay granted to Deputy Superintendents and inspectors. The strength of the subordinate police force was increased by 46 officers and 312 men, chiefly on account of the reorganization of the town police of Hooghly district and the strengthening of the emergency force at Asansol. In addition to these two industrial tracts it was intended to strengthen the force in the urban areas of the 24-Parganas district by introducing part of the reorganization scheme sanctioned some years before, and funds were voted for the purpose. But later in the year the financial position rendered it necessary to keep this important improvement once more in abeyance. For similar reasons it has not been possible to provide an adequate reserve of force at the industrial centres of Howrah and Serampore, or to supply sufficient motor transport to add to the mobility of the police forces in the thickly populated localities on both banks of the Hooghly. It is gratifying that the improved conditions of service effected in the previous year have had a salutary effect on the recruitment of the subordinate ranks. Vacancies due to resignations among constables were considerably fewer than in preceding years. The proportion of Bengali recruits however fell from 65.1 to 47.1 per cent, and the Inspector-General notes that the want of family quarters for constables renders the service less attractive for the best type of local men. But the post of assistant sub-inspector was much sought after, and recruits with good educational qualifications were obtained. In connection with the strength of the force, the Inspector-General has brought to notice the need for a reserve beyond the ordinary reserve for leave and training, in order to provide men for unforeseen and temporary duties. The strength of district forces has been fixed for normal work, often many years ago when circumstances were different, with the result that the extra men required to deal with serious outbreaks of crime, strikes or other emergencies can only be found by depleting the staff assigned to other work or by curtailing the grant of leave. The leave reserve of sub-inspectors and constables was increased in recent years, but without further experience its general adequacy cannot be determined. Certainly in many districts it has still to be unduly drawn upon to find men for miscellaneous work for which there is no cadre provision, and also to supply extra forces for duties for which the sanctioned staff is found to be inadequate; in particular there is general agreement among local officers that the allotted staff for escort purposes is insufficient.

4 Discipline was on the whole well maintained, and the Governor in Council endorses the Inspector-General's testimony to the force that "with a few exceptions all ranks behaved with exemplary loyalty under most trying circumstances at a time when adverse economic conditions, industrial unrest and other causes added to the difficulties of police work." There was a decrease in the number of complaints and civil suits brought against the police by the members of the public, and the number of those judicially punished fell from 328 to 247. In no case was an unfavourable comment of police action made by the High Court or any Court of Sessions. At the same time the number of those rewarded for good work increased from 6,316 to 6,468.

5 The health of the force was slightly better than in previous years but still not satisfactory, malarial fever being responsible for most of the illness. It has often been pointed out that men who are poorly housed and inadequately equipped are bound to show a high incidence of sickness and the Inspector General notes that the town police suffer especially on this account. Since the close of the year it has been possible to allot limited funds for the purchase of mosquito nets, bed cots and waterproofs for a small proportion of the staff but a rapid improvement of the conditions which adversely affect the health of the force cannot unfortunately be hoped for in the present state of provincial finances.

6 The river police system which has been gradually evolved in recent years was modified in the light of experience gained. In the big rivers of the Ganges division (opened in 1917) and the Brahmaputra division adequate patrol cannot be undertaken without larger launches with search lights. But as serious crime is not prevalent in these localities river patrols are not essential. For this reason and also as a measure of economy the floating craft together with the personnel of these two divisions were brought to headquarters towards the end of the year. Proposals to redistribute the river police jurisdictions and to give effect to the long contemplated scheme of including the khuli waterways, where the prevention of riverine crime is necessary, are now under consideration. In areas where practically the only means of communications are by water crime cannot be controlled except by a mobile river police, and it is noteworthy that in the case of a patrol post whose removal was contemplated, the inhabitants protested against being deprived of its protection. The river police launches were of great service during the strike of steamer employees in Eastern Bengal in carrying Government officers and the mails while the officers and men effected the rescue of 81 persons from drowning and saved 32 boats. Another feature of the year's work was the equipment of the river police dockyard at Narayanganj with extra machinery, thus enabling repairs to be carried out at less expense than before, while another measure of economy was the return of two hired launches to their owners.

7 A feature of the year's administration was the effort made, especially towards the end of the year, in almost all districts by the supporters of the non-co operation movement to disorganize the chaukidari system. The police were as a result deprived of considerable assistance in checking crime, but only in a few districts was any success achieved in inducing panchayats and chaukidars to resign and villagers to withhold payment of taxes. District officers and their staff as well as police officers, by personal efforts and otherwise, kept the threatened dislocation from attaining widespread dimensions. Measures taken locally, including the quartering of additional police at the expense of the inhabitants in some of the worst localities, have since brought back conditions to almost normal. Complaints were again made of the inadequacy of the chaukidar's pay. The Chaukidari Act, under the provisions of which the maximum pay was fixed at Rs. 6, has since been amended enabling the village panchayat to fix the rate. Fewer chaukidars were punished and rewarded during the year. The closing balance of the reward fund has been reduced somewhat, but the balances in several districts are still high, and there is scope for the more adequate recognition of good work.

8 The total volume of reported crime was less than in the previous year, but against the decline in the number of burglaries, thefts and less serious offences have to be set more riots, dacoities and robberies, the figures of which exceeded the average of the last five years. It is indeed not certain that there was a real decrease in breaches of the law, for under the influence of the non co-operation movement in several districts offences were not always brought to the notice of the authorities, while aggrieved persons were often induced or compelled to have resort to "arbitration courts". Such offences, however, relate to minor infractions of the law, the real effect of this movement is reflected in the prevalence of the more violent forms of crime. As to riots, while the number was swelled by the activities of the Khilafat volunteers, strikers and others influenced by the prevailing atmosphere of disobedience to law, the majority were as usual the outcome of agrarian quarrels. The practice of serving warning notices on the owners and occupiers of land in dispute was often adopted with successful results, but the Inspector-General notes that its utility was overlooked in a number of districts. The attention of Superintendents of Police should be specially drawn to the value of these warnings in often preventing disturbances.

The number of true cases of dacoity was 716 against 576, the average of the last five years, the corresponding figures for robberies being 389 and 345. Over 64 per cent of the dacoities took place in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, and it is significant that the highest figures are recorded in the districts of Midnapore and Rangpur where the non-co-operation movement attained considerable prominence. Various causes contributed to the increase, *eg.*, economic distress, which stirred local gangs into greater activity, the influx of foreigners, such as colliery workers from upcountry to Asansol, and Nepalese into Darjeeling. One particular factor which led to an extensive outbreak of crime in the Rajshahi Division was the escape of a large number of convicts from Rajshahi jail in March, some of the worst of these eluded capture, organized gangs and committed dacoities and other crimes throughout the neighbouring districts. These gangs have since been rounded up, and several escaped convicts have been imprisoned. In dealing with the outbreaks of crime, the police laboured under a serious handicap. The dislocation of the rural police, caused by the attacks of the non co-operation movement on the chaukidari administration in several districts, deprived the police of much local information which would have helped in the prevention and detection of crime. The

regular police, whose attention was distracted by the activities of volunteers and others pursuing a campaign of intimidation and boycott and preaching sedition, were unable to devote all their energies to measures of surveillance and investigation. And even where action was sought to be taken against criminal villagers, coerced or corrupted by the non-co-operation propaganda, were often unwilling to give information or evidence that would bring offenders to justice. Consequently the number of cases of dacoity in which a conviction was obtained fell from 41 last year to 76 while preventive measures under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were taken against only 3,529 persons, 779 fewer than in 1920. The difficulties of the police continued in the current year but the attention of voluntary authorities, together with specific police measures by way of special patrols and the establishment of detective staffs in order to deal with criminal gangs, have since resulted in a considerable improvement. The C. I. D. gave valuable assistance in the suppression of professional and organized crime, specially in dealing with dacoities in the Rajshahi Division. Volunteer defence parties are still few in number and in most districts are reported to be apathetic but in Hooghly and Murshidabad they gave great assistance to the police, arresting offenders who were subsequently convicted. The Governor in Council has much pleasure in commending the public service rendered by the supporters of this healthy movement. Only two crimes, one dacoity and one robbery, are believed to have been committed during the year by members of the old revolutionary party but no political significance is attached to them, the motive apparently being personal gain. The staff of the central and district intelligence branches were further reduced, they rendered good service in combating the lawless and seditious activities that developed in the course of the year.

9 The expenditure of the department in round figures amounted to rupees one crore and forty seven lakhs, the increase over last year being about fifteen lakhs, most of this increase is on account of the enhanced pay of the staff. Progress in building construction was again slow on account of pincity of funds, the amount spent being Rs 17 lakhs as in the previous year. As noted by the Inspector General, the financial stringency limits considerably the improvement and expansion of the department, and many important reforms have to be kept in abeyance. A pressing need is the replacement of dilapidated and unhealthy buildings by new ones and the provision of quarters where none exists. A portion of the loan which Government proposes to raise will be allotted to this department, and it is hoped that the most urgent requirements will be met in this way in the next few years.

10 The disruptive tendencies at work during the year imposed an unprecedented test on the whole police staff. The non-co-operation and Khilafat movements developed in the closing months of the year into a campaign of open lawlessness, and industrial unrest fanned by political agitators added to the anxieties of those charged with the maintenance of law and order. But the exacting duties that fell to the lot of the police were cheerfully undertaken, and in spite of provocation, efforts to boycott and attempts to tamper with their allegiance all ranks behaved with courage and loyalty and rendered sterling service. The Governor in Council desires to congratulate Mr Hyde and the entire force on the attainment of this happy result. He has also read with pleasure the list of officers specially commended for good work.

ORDER—Ordered that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg)

Nos 3508 L.P.I. and 3518 P.I.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T M STEVEN,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th October 1922

OFFICIAL AGENTS

IN INDIA—

Messrs Thacker Spink & Co Calcutta and Simla
Messrs Newman & Co Calcutta
Messrs H. K. L. & Co, Madras
Messrs Thacker & Co Ltd Bombay
Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co Bombay
The Superintendent American Baptist Mission Press Rangoon
Mrs R. L. Atmaram Sagoan Bombay
Messrs R. C. M. & Co Calcutta
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons Proprietors of the Mufidiam Press Lahore, Punjab
Messrs Thompson & Co Madras
Messrs S. Murthy & Co Madras
Messrs Gopal Narayan & Co Bombay
Messrs B. Banerjee & Co, 20 Cornhill Street Calcutta
Messrs S. K. J. & Co Printers and Booksellers College Street, Calcutta
Messrs V. K. J. & Co Booksellers etc, Madras
Messrs D. B. J. & Sons Booksellers, 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Messrs G. A. Natesan & Co, Madras
The Indian School Supply Depot 309, Bowbazar Calcutta
Mr. R. M. Sunder, Bombay
Messrs A. M. and J. F. & Son Ceylon
Messrs Temple & Co, Madras
Babu S. C. J. & Son Proprietors Students & Co Cooch Behar
Messrs Ramchandra Govind & Son Booksellers and Publishers Kalbadevi Bombay
Messrs Butterworth & Co (India), Ltd, Calcutta
The Weldon Library, 185, Chowringhee Road Calcutta
Rai M. C. Sarkar Bahadur & Sons, 90/24, Harrison Road, Calcutta
The Proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press Lucknow
The Standard Literature Company, Limited, 131, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
Mr. G. N. Halder Calcutta
Messrs Vas & Co, Madras
Messrs A. H. Wheeler & Co, Allahabad Calcutta and Bombay
M. R. Ry. F. M. Gopalakrishna Kone Madras
Messrs Rama Krishna & Sons, Anarkali Street Lahore
The Manager, "Hitavada", Nagpur
The Young Men's Christian Association Press, Calcutta
Messrs L. L. Chand & Sons 76 Lower Circular Road Calcutta
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi
Mr. Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat
Messrs Karsandas Narandas & Sons Surat
Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor Indian Army Book Depot, Juhu, Cawnpore
The Proprietor, New Kitabkhana Poona
Rabi Jadunath Halder Muktear and Revenue Agent Gorabazar, Murshidabad

IN GREAT BRITAIN—

Messrs A. Constable & Co 10 Orange Street Leicester Square, London W. C.
Messrs Grindley & Co, 54 Parliament Street London, S. W.
Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner & Co, 68/74, Carter Lane London E. C., Oriental Department,
49 New Oxford Street, London, W. C.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street New Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs W. Thacker & Co, 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.
Messrs P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
Messrs H. S. King & Co, 65, Cornhill, London, E. C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell 50-51, Broad Street, Oxford
Messrs Deighton Bell & Co, Ltd, Trinity Street Cambridge
Messrs Luzac & Co, 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.
Messrs Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh
Messrs E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs J. Wheldon and Wesley, Limited 28, Essex Street, London, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT—

Mr Ernest Leroux Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France
Mr Martiens Nyhoff, The Hague, Holland

